



Before Purchasing a
GRAIN DRILL
DO NOT FAIL TO EXAMINE
THE CHAMPION!

No other drill has a positive force feed grass seeder that can be used in front or rear of hoes.

No other drill has a special device for planting corn for the crop.

The Fertilizer Attachment will distribute, evenly and easily, every variety of commercial fertilizers, ashes, etc.

**Construction Simple! Material of the
BEST QUALITY! PERFECT WORKMANSHIP!
Every Drill Warranted!**

**FOR SALE BY
H. S. Renick & Co.,
GREENCASTLE, IND.**

511f

New Cash Grocery.
ISAAC JENKINS.

Jenkins & Co.

In Southard's Block; next door to Langdon's book store.

**WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS**

In Fine Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Tobaccos and Cigars. Highest market price paid for country produce in Goods or Cash. Farmers are solicited to call on us for their supplies, and bring your produce.

Yours,
JENKINS & CO.

Established 1849.

COLE BROTHERS,
The Second Largest Manufactory of
LIGHTNING RODS in the WORLD.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightning Rods, Points, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMPS, TUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association, April 13, 1880. Send for circular and price lists.

COLE BROTHERS, Greencastle, Indiana.

AD. HANNA.

ED. E. BLACK.

HANNA & BLACK,
The Furniture Men
OF PUTNAM COUNTY

Offer superior inducements to buyers. They always keep the best stock and their prices cannot be discounted.
Call and see their

PARLOR SETS.**JONES' ART GALLERY.**

The undersigned, for years an employee in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati, has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY of this city, and begs to say that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

W. F. GARVER,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS!

Clothing, Groceries, etc., Carpentersville and Portland Mills.

I have just received a large invoice of new goods, making my stock full and complete. Come and see the if you wish bargains. Cost of a best selected stock in the county, and sold at lower than the same class of goods elsewhere.

The ELDREDGE!

Elegant in Appearance.

The World Challenged to Produce ITS EQUAL!

Admitted the standard in simplicity, easy of operation and range of work. It is the most complete and desirable machine ever offered to the public. IT HAS AN AUTOMATIC SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE, ADJUSTABLE AUTOMATIC TAKEUP, SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. Loose pulley for fly wheel. (No breaking of thread and needles by running the machine backwards.)

TO SEE, PLEASES.

TO TRY, CONVINCES.

TO BUY, SATISFIES.

It is the most Durable, most Noiseless and Light Running MACHINE MADE.
Parties wanting the best machine made, call on or write to F. HAYS, Agent, Greencastle, Ind. At Langdon's Bazar, No. 6 South side Public Square.

2-17

TELEPHONE**GROCERY**

—202—

RILEY & FORAN

Have just opened in South Greencastle, in the building formerly occupied by Richard McManis, a full line of Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES.

Bought low for cash, which they will exchange for cash or produce. If you want bargains, go and see them. Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

14-1

Wanted!**WAGON SPOKE TIMBER.**

We want 600,000 White Oak Spokes, cut 25 inches long, 14 inches thick on heart edge and 3 inches wide. Must be good tough timber, straight, free from knots or wormholes, the sap to be taken off, for which we will pay the highest market price, to be delivered at our factory in Greencastle.

2-17. BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW.

KIEFER'S

—Is the place to get a good—

LUNCH!

And don't you forget it.

Also a large stock of GROCERIES, at the very lowest cash prices. Farmers, call and see him. The boys all know where Charley Kiefer is and they go to see him without invitation.

14-17

For Sale.

Cheap houses and lots in any part of Greencastle. Cheap farms, on easy terms. Call on

W. S. COX,

Real Estate Agent.

Office with Moore Bros., Greencastle, 13-17.

M. HANNA, M. D.**OFFICE IN BAYNE'S BLOCK.**

Reside here, Corner of Vine and Walnut Streets—the former residence of Dr. Ellis.

THOMAS T. MOORE,**Attorney at Law.**

And NOTARY PUBLIC. Office, over Landes' drug store.

27-25

W. G. OVERSTREET**DENTIST.**

Special attention given to preserving the natural teeth.

14-17

DRS. BENGE & MORRISON.

Office and residence, Washington street, one square east of National Bank.

14-17

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at Allen's Drug Store, 14-17.

The Greencastle Banner.**County Correspondence.****BAINBRIDGE.**

Milton Starr is back from Iowa visiting his old home.

Emory Starr and family visited relatives here last week.

Our Republicans like the ring of the Republican State Platform.

The post office has been moved to Mr. McDaniels house.

Mead Bros. have already bought about 25,000 bushels of wheat.

Chas. Bowen, one of the Editors of the "Danville Republican", passed through town the fore part of the week with a party or friends, on their way home from a grand fishing excursion on Sugar creek.

Wheat is so far yielding a very fine crop in this part of the county.

The "West End Club" held its annual picnic at the Yeates picnic ground, Friday. A good time generally was had, and not the least of the enjoyable games was that of foot ball, which was participated by all. The following poem, the production of Mrs. W. W. Yeates, was read by Mrs. Allen Darnall:

OUR PICNIC.

The season has come, the year has rolled round,

When the West End picnic shall meet on the ground.

And right glad we are, this true little band,

To greet each other with a hearty shake hand.

Though varied our callings and aims in life,

We meet here as friends, free from all strife.

I know our President and his good wife,

Regard this day an oasis in life.

Where the children can play, and romp and run,

And have a good time and plenty of fun.

The old folks can look at the children at play,

And laugh and chat and enjoy the day.

But, not the least of all the good things,

Is the social enjoyment and the dinner we bring.

Here is Mrs. Taylor, and Mrs. Ward, too,

Who always have something nice and new;

Here is Mr. Mead, who does all in his power,

To furnish us all with excellent food.

Here are all the Thomasons, and Bridges, and Byrnes,

Who bring many good things too tedious to name.

And here are all the Darnalls, a numerous host,

Who bring many dainties of which we can boast;

Here, Carvers and Yeates bring many good dishes,

And come to the picnic with many good wishes.

If there are any forgotten who have taken a part,

It is an error of the head and not of the heart.

And now, when another full year has rolled round,

Shall we all meet again on this picnic ground?

To be useful and better let each one try—

So dear friends and neighbors, I bid you good-bye.

By a unanimous vote the Club decided to send the poem to the BANNER, and ask its publication. The Club re-elected its old officers, and decided to hold the next years picnic at the same place.

OAKALLA.

Mr. Pollum has threshed two crops of wheat in our neighborhood; one of 47 acres for Will L. Torr, making 1000 bushels of grain; the other for Jas. H. Torr and sons, 44 acres, making 1330 bushels of wheat, (20 acres having been cultivated by the boys, making 700 bushel of wheat,) the best average yield ever raised in the history of the county—3 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Ambrose Aholse and wife, of Lafayette, are visiting Mrs. James Torr and family.

An enjoyable social was held at the residence of O. W. Ellis, Tuesday evening.

MANHATTAN.

Misses Martha and Biddy Funican are going to build a new house right away, on the land opposite S. S. McCoy's. Mr. Plummer has the contract for building it.

John Williamson is on a visit to Southwestern Kansas; will be gone two weeks.

Jacob Etter and wife returned last week from Southwestern Missouri. They report good crops of everything in that country.

RENO.

The brick are now ready, and work will soon begin on the new school building.

Billy Gose visited home Sunday.

I. J. Mendenhall has a new cutting box; after trying the merits of which he carries his hand in a sling.

Rev. Hawkins, of Franklin, sermonized in our spacious auditorium Saturday and Sunday evenings.

Reno sells no intoxicating liquors; but the boys sometimes visit our superior twin sister Coatesville, return and make Reno lively with shot and shout.

HAMBRICKS STATION.

Postmaster Mercer has gone to Illinois to visit relatives.

Miss Floyd's music class gives a concert at Manhattan to-night.

Wheat is somewhat damaged in the shock by the recent rains.

Corn is splendid; better than an average.

Unlicensed dogs are numerous, owing to the absence of a constable.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Judds contemplate visiting friends in Newark, New Jersey, and will visit Greensboro, North Carolina, on their return home.

The temperance move has taken the lead in this township. Speeches are being made by many persons.

Col. Greenberry Wright, of Fillmore, delivered a lecture at Canaan Saturday evening, which was very thoughtful and was delivered regardless of party prejudice. It was heard by a crowd of smiling people.

Joseph Wald and family took their departure for Durham, Iowa, last week, where he will meet his father, James Wald, who left here recently.

Dr. J. H. Robinson has purchased a farm of Anderson Robinson, and also about 60 acres from Wm. C. McAchran. Anderson Robinson will erect a grist mill in Fillmore this fall.

PUTNAMVILLE.

Mrs. Flora Walker, of Greencastle, addressed a large audience at the M. E. church Sunday night on the subject of Missionary work in China. It was very interesting.

Rev. Mr. Crane struck the key note on temperance in his sermon Sunday.

Albert Perry, of the Lafayette Journal, was at home last Sunday celebrating his 10th birthday.

The school board are putting up a new fence around the school property.

J. D. Layman, of Indianapolis, spent Sunday with his father. Mr. Layman's name has been used in connection with the Legislature from Marion county.

R. H. and John Bowen took in the North-West excursion last week.

Warren township took first and one of the second prizes at the County Institute last week. Miss Boyd and Miss Collins were the champions.

John Williams and family visited relatives in Hendricks county this week.

RUSSELLVILLE.

Corn is now doing well, and promises to be a good crop.

Threshers have been busy for two weeks past and will be for two weeks to come.

John Rice has sold his property to Mr. Burket, from near Morton. He has also sold his blacksmith shop to Fred Fink.

Mrs. Ham has bought the Ed Sargent property north of town.

This is fair week and it is well attended.

Wheat is coming in rather slowly, on account of prices.

The brick will be burned this week for the M. E. church building.

Joseph Hopkins is getting up a club for the BANNER.

QUINCY.

Friday night the stores of Melvin & Davis and Anderson & McElean were broken into at the back doors, by taking a railroad pick and prying the door shutters off, breaking the large glass in the doors and crawling in. Nothing missing except a few cigars and some pocket knives. No clue to the thieves.

Everet Gwin, a small boy nine years old, was trying to get on a log wagon of George Cash's Monday morning. He fell under the wagon and one hind wheel passed over his right leg, mashing the flesh off to the bone. He will probably be left with a stiff knee. The wagon was empty as luck would have it.

MAPLE GROVE.

Rev. N. Greene will preach his farewell sermon at Mt. Pleasant Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. A. Scobee, with her children, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., has been visiting friends here; also William Scobee, Sr.

Morton Dicks attended the old-settlers picnic, accompanied by his cousin, Miss Beattie of Iowa, and Miss Annie Abrams.

What has become of our free gravel road?

FILLMORE.

Thomas Siddons has moved into the Bridges house on the corner opposite the postoffice.

A. M. Robinson has begun the construction of a grist mill on the site of the Owen store, that was burned last winter.

Mrs. B. M. Nicholson lost a cuff with a gold button in it the other day, between Darwin and her mother's. A reward is offered for the finding and returning to owner.

Alexander Ghorm lectured last Sunday at the Christian church on the "Resurrection of the Body."

RACCOON.

We had a number of plain drunks Sunday. Got their liquor at Roachdale. Who will enforce the law?

JEFFERSON AND MILL CREEK.

Rule has got a patent strawstacker, which is quite a labor saving machine. J. A. Dorsett's twenty-nine year old mare is dead.

Next Sunday at 3 o'clock will close Rev. F. Fish's conference year at Beech Grove.

Ice cream supper at John Vermillion's last Thursday night.

James Harcourt will teach the Modoc school this year.

Mike Flanery will teach the Mt. Meridian school.

Young Vaughn will teach at Belle Union.

C. W. Hockett of Grant county, spent Saturday night with his brother. He returned to Danville, where he will go to school.

Constable J. N. Blue of Mill creek is making it lively for young rascals. Quite a number of young rascals have been making places of worship a regular pandemonium, and our young constable has been risking his life in arresting them on the spot. Now let the Justice do their whole duty; give them the extreme penalty of the law.

Neighboring Fairs.

Vigo—Terre Haute, September 11 to 15.

Clay—Brazil, September 4 to 9.

Montgomery—Crawfordsville, September 11 to 16.

New Ross Union—New Ross, Montgomery county, August 21 to 25.

Worthington District—Worthington, Greene county, September 12 to 16.

Bridgeton Union Agricultural Society—August 28, 29, 30, 31, and September 1 and 2.

The Sullivan farm in Illinois, once ten miles by seven, but afterwards reduced to 20,000 acres, has at last been sold in small tracts. Ex-Governor Sullivan originally bought it at 40 cents an acre, having brought about its classification by the Government as swamp land. He was at one time rated at \$3,000,000, but died insolvent, having failed to make such tremendous farming profitable. It is a little farm well tilled that keeps the purse well filled.

PIERCY & LEWMAN.

Successors to Conrad Cook.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS,

Fine Chemicals, Paints.

Window Glass, Perfumery.

Wall Paper, Etc., Etc.

WEST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

GREENCASTLE, IND.

14-17

A Splendid Chance

To Buy Millinery and

Fancy Goods

The Popular Millinery Store of

J. W. BECK

Will in a few weeks change location for larger and better rooms, and now offers his entire stock of Millinery Goods at prices that will be so much lower than any other house in the city that a sale will be made to every lady who wishes to buy. A splendid stock of

FEATHERS, RIBBONS,**FLOWERS, BONNETS****and HATS.**

To select from. Other houses may advertise cheap millinery goods, but if you want to find the cheapest and nicest stock you ever saw go to

BECK'S.

23-22

Crawfordsville Journal.

New station houses and water tanks are being erected along the line of the L. N. A. & C. in place of those built twenty-five years ago.

Treasurer Dwiggin will sell at public auction next Saturday the gravel road bonds ordered issued by the County Commissioners at their special session recently. The amount to be sold is about \$7,000, altogether, of \$100 and \$200 denominations.

The coffin company have at last definitely settled upon a point for their branch office. The lucky point is Quincy, Illinois. The first shipment of goods was made to-day. And next week a large lot will be sent. They will confine themselves entirely to wholesale business, and will carry a large stock at the branch office.

The Republican State Editorial Association held a meeting last February, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The right of petition has ever been a cardinal and sacred principle of the Republican party; and

Whereas, The Republican party is based upon the intelligence of the people, and that they are competent to decide all questions of public policy in a "Government of the people, by the people," therefore,

Resolved, That as Republican editors, we will ever maintain and aggressively advocate the submission of all questions of changes in the organic, or any other law of the State, to a vote of the people, upon which any respectable number of them have petitioned for this privilege.

The resolution formulated last winter is substantially the platform of the Republicans of Indiana, adopted last Wednesday on the question of submitting the amendments to a vote of the people. The Republican editors throughout the State having been instant in season and out of season in inculcating this doctrine. The rural rosters of the State press, ably assisted by the Indianapolis Journal and Indianapolis Times, may be excused if they indulge in a little self-congratulation over the result.

The Republicans cannot be held responsible for the River and Harbor bill. The Democrats favored it. Arthur vetoed it. Senator Harrison fought it to the last ditch. Senator Voorhees voted for it at all of its stages, and helped hoist it over the President's head.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Apart from all questions about the wisdom of prohibition, it is certain that nothing will bring about the general adoption of it sooner than the open combination of rum-sellers against it. The dictatorial spirit shown by some liquor sellers in St. Louis is making votes against them. This is a fact of common observation. The Chicago Tribune has pointed out the same thing in Illinois, and the echo comes back from Indiana.

Danville Republican.

Morgan Roberts, postmaster at Peckburg, was stricken with paralysis yesterday morning, losing the use of one side almost entirely.

Mrs. Beckwith and two daughters, former residents of our town, now of Greencastle, are visiting friends here this week.

THE BANNER.

G. J. LAMMERS, Publisher

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

A SALOON licensee in Meridian, Miss., costs \$1,500.

THERE are six State tickets in the field in Pennsylvania.

THE recent census of France shows a population of 37,672,048.

THE Texas cattle fever prevails in the Middle and Southern States.

THE "Czar of all the Russias" feels himself at liberty to walk or ride without an escort.

B. P. CALHOUN, grandson of John C. Calhoun, is President of the Democratic club at Palatka.

ALEX STEPHENS, candidate for Governor, will roll through Georgia on his chair making campaign speeches.

A NATIONAL temperance convention composed of German-American citizens will be held in Chicago on the 28 inst.

A FIVE-CAR lot of new corn from Texas was sold at auction, on 'Change at St. Louis, on the 12th inst., at \$9.75 per bushel.

GEN. GRANT and William Henry Trescott have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

Secretary Lincoln says there will be no difference in the disbursements of river and harbor appropriation from the policy pursued last year.

THE total number of immigrants to this country during the year ending June 30, was 789,008, the largest number in any year in our country's history.

THE President has decided to enforce the eight-hour in the Government navy yards, giving the employees the benefit of the doubts on the subject.

THE New York savings banks are said to be so full of deposits that it is impossible to invest them properly, and a reduction of interest on such deposits is contemplated.

JOSEPH ACTON, champion wrestler of England, defeated Edwin Bibby, champion of America, at New York, in a match for \$1,000, and the championship of the world.

AFTER a long contest the Chicago school authorities decided that marriage shall not be a bar to the employment of woman as teachers in the public schools—a most sensible conclusion.

THE long-threatened suit for divorce has been commenced by Mrs. Francis M. Scoville against her husband, in the Circuit Court at Chicago. She alleges cruel treatment as the ground of her complaint.

FOUR Irish-Americans are yet confined in British prisons. All have been offered their liberty if they would return to America, but they refused this offer, and Minister Lowell has been instructed to demand and urge their speedy trial.

THE first great loan authorized by the Government in 1861, amounting to \$180,000,000, has been wiped out. Of the second loan of \$75,000,000, but \$17,000,000 remain uncanceled. The people of the United States are debt payers.

NINETEEN thousand eight hundred and forty-seven pounds of fruit, consisting of peaches, grapes and tomatoes, were shipped on the 24th of July from Chattanooga to Cincinnati. Small fortunes have been made by fruit growers in that section in this one season.

THE authorities of the United States and Mexico have formulated and signed a two-years agreement under which the military forces of the two countries may cross the international boundary line in pursuit of hostile Indians committing outrages along the borders.

THE "law of compensation" is being illustrated in Southern Illinois. Last year that region was reduced to the verge of famine by the failure of the crops by the protracted summer's drought; this year that same region has had the finest harvest ever known there, and all the grain has been gathered in good condition.

THE Chicago Herald states an important truth tersely when it says: "The way to prevent 'long, reckless and unprofitable' sessions of Congress is to nominate and send prompt, careful able men to Washington. So long as men are sent to Congress simply because they want to be sent, there will be unprofitable sessions like the one which has just closed."

PRIVATE advices from Madagascar state that the French have excited much alarm among the natives by claiming the right to establish a French Protectorate on the west coast of the island. The Malagasy Government have refused to acknowledge the existence of any such right. The demand, however, has been supported by the arrival of a French man-of-war at Tamatave.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says a

close analysis of the vote on passing the river and harbor bill over the President's veto shows that the bill was only passed owing to the absentees, and that if those who were absent had either been here, or had seen to it that they were properly paired, the country would have been saved this enormous expense. Forty-five pairs cost this Government \$18,000,000, over \$800,000 a pair.

QUEEN VICTORIA has felt greatly annoyed over the oft published statement that she was annually saving largely out of her revenue for private investments in securities. She has therefore had a full return to be made of all money received in her name during her reign and all sums expended, having it tabulated and so clearly arranged that any one may see at a glance that, with the exception of a very small sum indeed, she has not saved anything, after working for nearly half a century for the nation.

EAST Tennessee is a progressive region, and has the most solid and live town in the State—the city of Knoxville. The Southern car works, located there, turn out \$400,000 worth of railroad cars and \$175,000 worth of wheels every year. Three furniture factories do an annual business of \$800,000; a barrel factory, \$150,000; a handle factory, \$125,000, and an iron company, \$250,000. There are besides, two foundries doing a business of \$100,000, and six flouring mills, all doing well.

DOWN in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania little children of six years old are employed in the mines in picking the slate rock out of the coal which has been crushed to small pieces in a breaker. They work here from dawn to dark every day but Sunday, and earn from 35 to 40 cents a day. Of course they never go to school, and grow up in ignorance and in total disregard of the laws of morality. In the northern part of the Luzerne county alone are nearly 3,000 boys from six to fifteen years of age who labor about the mines.

THE following is a summary of the most important legislation of the late session of Congress: "An act granting the franking privilege to Lucretia R. Garfield; to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the tariff; to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence; re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and for the distribution of the unappropriated money of the Geneva award; to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese; the anti-polygamy bill; making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the tenth census; making appropriation for the payment of the final expenses of the tenth census (\$540,000); making an immediate appropriation for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New York (\$50,000); appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase and distribution of seeds (under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture) to people in localities overflowed by the Mississippi river; authorizing and directing the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of the property known as the Freedman's Bank in Washington; joint resolution concerning an International Fishery Exhibition, to be held at London, in May, 1883, and providing for an exhibit on the part of the United States; appropriating \$350,000 for the sufferers by the Mississippi flood; to amend the revised statutes so as to extend to foreign vessels the provisions of inspection laws now applicable to domestic vessels only; to regulate the carriage of passengers upon ocean steamships, and the act to regulate immigration."

THE NEWS

Home Items.

The forest fires in the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts, are on the increase.

Henry's majority for Clerk of the Appellate Court in Kentucky is estimated at 35,000.

Albert Lower, a traveling salesman from Detroit, Mich., was murdered by burglars at Columbus, Ky.

Trinket and Clingstone have been matched for a trotting contest, to take place at Hartford, for \$25,000 a side.

The Farmers' Bank of Wyoming, Ill., loses \$3,000 by the absconding of George B. Hamilton, its book-keeper. Several cases of hog cholera have appeared southwest of Wabash, Ind., and farmers fear that the disease will spread.

Ten of the jurors in the Jennie Cramer murder trial held a reunion at the Malley homestead in West Haven, Conn.

On account of the reduction of the appropriation of salaries of lighthouse keepers, the assistant keepers will be dismissed.

DURING the fiscal year ending June 30 there was a falling off of \$150,882,010 in our foreign export trade, as compared with the preceding year.

The British imports for July, as compared with the same month in 1881, increased \$2,500,000. The comparative increase of exports is \$945,000.

The Democratic convention of the Twelfth Illinois district reassembled at Bardonia, but adjourned after the 1,449th ballot failed to nominate.

The number of printed columns occupied in the Congressional Record by

the proceedings of the House during the session is 9,223, and the Senate 6,008.

By a premature blasting explosion on the West Shore railroad, near Cornwall, N. Y., Tuesday, four men were killed, and several others badly mutilated.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau Statistics for the year ending June 30, shows the total trade between this country and the rest of the world was \$1,566,550,456.

Applications to the Treasury Department for the new bonds are coming in very slow, and doubts are expressed whether one-half of the 31 per cents will be funded.

Acting Secretary French has decided that a party of Chinese laborers, which arrived at Baltimore from Cuba, en route to China, via San Francisco, cannot be landed at that port.

Private information has been received at Washington to the effect that Congressman Robeson, of New Jersey, will probably be defeated for re-nomination in his district.

Judge McCreary has filed an opinion in the Missouri bond suit against the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. The latter will be compelled to pay an amount estimated at \$100,000.

THE Cleveland Leader says the Cincinnati brewers have subscribed \$50,000 to assist the Democracy in Ohio in the coming campaign. These are Pendleton's civil service reformers.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, of Milton, Ky., aged 92 years, walked five miles to vote at the recent election, and while eating dinner fell dead. The exertion was too much for him.

Captain Brackett, special agent of the Treasury, has reported on the charges preferred against Appraiser Howard, of the New York Custom House, most of which are sustained.

The select committee of the House to examine contracts for work for the improvement of the Mississippi river, organized and agreed to meet in Cairo early in November and proceed with the work.

The business men and real estate owners of Milwaukee have entered a solemn protest against the uncleanness of the streams of that city, whose disease-breeding odors permeate the atmosphere.

Wallace Wilson, 15 years old, stole a valuable horse from an Indiana farmer and then let himself and the animal out to hire for the season, but before doing much work found himself under lock and key.

The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company, for a gift of real estate and a bonus of \$25,000, have decided to move their machine and repair shops from Louisville to Lafayette, Ind.

Three American prospectors were found dead in the Sonora Valley, Mexico. It is believed they were murdered by the natives, who, however, charge the Apaches with the crime.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is busily engaged in getting ready for issue the new gold certificates, and it is expected that they will be distributed the latter part of next month.

The Bureau of Construction at the Navy Department are busily engaged upon drawings and plans for the two new steel cruisers provided for in the naval appropriation bill recently passed by Congress.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has forwarded to the Receiver and Register at Duluth, Minn., printed proclamations, announcing an offering of lands at public sale, to be made at Duluth on December 4th next.

Mont Robbins, whose father, ex-Congressman William Robbins, was assassinated by L. Mott, at Statesville, N. C., on account of a bitter political speech, went to Iredell county, where Mott lived and killed Mott for the attack on his father.

Stewart, independent Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has invited General Beaver, the regular nominee, and Pattison, the Democratic candidate, to discuss with him in public the political matters of the State.

The Garfield Monument Association has issued a circular announcing that a national fair and bazaar will be held in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, commencing on the 25th of November, 1882, and continuing until December 3.

Dr. F. J. Quinlan, for the past few years under physician at Standing Rock Agency, says the Indians are rapidly advancing in the ways of civilization, and those recently hostile to the whites now take to farming with avidity.

When the steamer City of Sydney arrived at San Francisco she was not allowed to dock till her Chinese crew, who were unprovided with return certificates, were transferred to a hulk. The Mail Company will make a test case by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus.

At a meeting of the Stock-dealers' Association of Maryland, held at Baltimore, Dr. W. H. Rose, of the United States Agricultural Association, said pleuro-pneumonia was on the increase in Maryland, and great care should be taken to prevent its further spread.

Alexander Wieber, his wife, and little 6-year-old son were murdered in their house at Evansville, Ind., Saturday night. Their heads had been battered in with a hatchet and their throats cut. An infant was found in its crib near by unharmed. No cause is known for the terrible deed.

Wet weather is reported to have seriously injured the wheat crop in Kentucky, and also in Canada. In the former place it is sprouting in the stacks, and in the latter the damages of a few days past have converted a promising yield into a comparative failure.

Consul Tanner, of Liege, Belgium, says the protracted wet weather has ruined crops in that country. The

wheat yield will be but a half a crop, and potatoes are very scarce. Head-advices American farmers to devise means to market their Irish potatoes in Brussels or Antwerp, where very remunerative prices can be had.

The body of Mrs. Driscoll was found in a corn field in Richmond county, Illinois, a few days ago, bearing conclusive marks of murder. Her son, who disappeared soon after the discovery of the tragedy, was captured in Red Wing, Minn., and is charged with killing his mother.

Foreign.

The reported arrest of General Ignatieff is contradicted.

A holy war against the Christians is being preached in Morocco.

The fall and spring wheat crop of Canada is a very abundant one.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is being pushed forward at the rate of three miles a day.

The Mexican National railway, from the City of Mexico to Toluca, has been opened to public travel.

The £189,000, for distribution among the Irish Constabulary has been forwarded to the county inspectors.

The English House of Lords have determined to abandon their first amendment to the arrears of rent bill.

Water is so scarce in Paris that the city authorities have been obliged to appeal to the public to economize in its use.

The Empress of Germany, Saturday, while walking at Babelsberg, slipped, fell to the ground, and was slightly bruised.

Two men were struck dead at Paris by catching hold of an elastic wire used in the illumination of the Tuilleries Gardens.

Henry George, the American writer, was arrested in Ireland as a suspicious stranger, but was released from custody in three hours.

Bishop Lafreche, of Three Rivers, Can., has forbidden the ladies of his congregation, under the pain of sin, from wearing curls.

Stephen J. Meany, the Irish agitator, who had just returned from America to his native town, Ennis, was arrested there as a political offender.

There were 321 families, representing 1,619 persons, evicted in Ireland during the month of July. The outrages for the same time number 231.

The Greek Government has appointed a commission to proceed to England and contract for the construction of powerful war vessels.

J. S. Hunter, a prominent notary of Montreal, is a defaulter to the extent of \$100,000, having embezzled the amount while managing a large estate.

A decree has been published in France giving a legal status to all commercial, educational, and financial associations authorized by the United States.

Hollanders are emigrating in great numbers to South Africa, allured there by the inviting lectures of Boer missionaries on the resources of their country.

There is a great scarcity of laborers on the Ottawa and Toronto branch of the Ontario and Quebec Railway notwithstanding that the highest wages are paid.

Professor Esmark, an eminent German surgeon, has published a lecture, in which he asserts that President Garfield would be alive if he had received proper medical treatment.

By an explosion of gunpowder in an adjoining building, a school-house at Grodins, Russia, in which were several children, was wrecked. Many bodies have been taken from the ruins.

The British House of Lords assented to the recommendations of the House of Commons to the arrears bill, after protests by the Marquises of Salisbury and Waterford and the Earl of Limerick.

The movement among the Irish policemen for increased pay and quicker promotion shows no signs of abating. In some towns their meetings have been prohibited, but their agitation is peaceful and within the law.

The reported murder of a Moslem by a Christian in Beyrout, Cyprus, occasioned an anti-Christian demonstration, in which one was killed and others arrested. A number of Christians fled to the mountains for safety.

Excitement is still prevalent at Trieste over the throwing of the bomb-shell into the procession of the veterans a week ago. Eight persons have been arrested for participation in the crime, but the real culprit is not yet in custody.

Fearful depredations and crimes are being committed by Apache Indians in the State of Sonora, Mexico. They burn crops and murder the inhabitants. They are well armed with Winchester rifles, and use cartridges of the United States army.

Love of Genius.

London Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bernhardt, making love to her husband in this play "draws" of course; but we forget all that when seated before the footlights, and watching the tragic tenderness of Dona Sol to her faithful Hernani. One thing is very funny about this M. Damala, whose stage name is Jacques Darall. He does not "make up" for the stage at all. Is this part of the clever Sarah's tactics, to give us all a chance to see as he is, sans wig or false mustachios, the youth whom she has married?

HE SAYS SHE LOVES HIM. It is said that she says she loves him. At all events he manages her just as men of strong temperament do get control of all the forces of the nature of a woman like Bernhardt, nervous, imaginative, restlessly seeking always for something outside of herself. That was the secret of the marriage of George Eliot with the young Mr. Cross, about which we all puzzled ourselves so much when the strange news was flashed over to America.

I heard a good deal about that wedding, not long ago, from an old gentleman who knew them all well—George Eliot and Mr. Lewes and Herbert Spencer and this young lover, who won "Marian Evans, spinster," for his wife, such a short time before her death.

When, as a young girl, she first came up to London to seek her literary fortune, she lived in the family of this kindly old man. He introduced her to Lewes and to Spencer, and he knew for years of Cross' affection for her before the death of Lewes.

WHAT SHE MARRIED HIM FOR.

"But what in the world did she marry Cross in the end for?" I asked. "For the simple reason that she loved him, my child," said the old gentleman, looking at me over his spectacles.

I smiled incredulously. "That would sound very well in a novel, but George Eliot was sixty years old, and all the world knows that she had been in love with Herbert Spencer all her life. Or at least people believe that who don't think that she cared about Mr. Lewes."

"Stuff and nonsense! George Eliot was in love with Cross in just the same way that any young woman is in love at eighteen. Her youth came late in life. She was all intellect in her girlhood, and when she married Lewes it was in the belief that the intellectual congeniality was that which the poets write about. Certainly later on she did care deeply for Herbert Spencer, but it was only an exalted species of the same sort of feeling that she entertained for Lewes. The idolatry of young Cross awakened new and richer emotions. He is a man of much finer temperament, more likely to win real affection."

"Well, it is all very strange. I have always wondered," said I, "why she signed her name as 'spinster' in the church register when she was married."

"The simplest thing in the world!" cried George Eliot's old friend. "The law requires it. That was merely a legal form. Do you know, young Cross is writing her biography? The book is sure to have a great sale, coming from him, but I think it a very ill-advised act. The very fact of his attaching to her will make it more a panegyric than an impartial biography."

A Regular Romance.

Woonsocket, R. I., special.

The mystery surrounding "Dr." Levi Wilson, of Uxbridge, Mass., who has in the past few years acquired vast wealth, and who is now defendant in a \$100,000 breach of promise and seduction suit, has probably been solved by a newspaper here, which worked up the case eight years ago. Wilson was an operative in a cotton mill in Uxbridge. He left there and started on a tramp for Worcester. In passing through a tract of heavy woods he discovered the hut of a sick hermit for whom he cared. This hermit is alleged to be the son of a wealthy Worcester manufacturer, a fugitive from justice, who was reported dead. During his hiding he had been making experiments in coiling a piece of wire. This was transferred to Wilson and taken to Washburn & Moen, Worcester, and from it originated the famous barbed fence. With Wilson's aid the hermit soon went to Europe, where he has since been visited by Wilson. In addition to the sum of \$300,000 received from one of the partners of the Worcester firm, it is alleged that Wilson has been paid fat sums for the care of the hermit, who is reported to be the said partner's son. Both members of the firm have left Worcester, it is alleged, to avoid questioning. A few weeks ago Wilson agreed to give the secret of his late life to the reporter, who had worked up the case, but afterward decided to withhold the facts. This is believed to be his true history, however.

The Methodist Bishops.

The mortality among the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church has been great during the last few years. Kingsley, Thompson, Baker, Ames, James, Gilbert Haven and E. O. Haven have all died within a very short time, and now Levi Scott, the oldest Bishop in point of service, has gone the way of all flesh. The duties of a Methodist Bishop until 1872, when the number of Bishops was largely increased, were very severe. The character of the work soon tells on a man with less than an iron constitution, and broken health, or death itself, is the result. Bishop Scott served on the Bench for thirty years, and except during the last two, he was on the effective list. One of his colleagues of the Conference of 1852, the venerable Bishop Simpson, of this city, alone survives him.—Philadelphia Press.

The Methodist Bishops recently lingering on the threshold of death have obtained a new lease of life. Bishop Bowman has already made a journey West, and Bishop Boes has taken several airings in a carriage. Both expect to assume active duties in the Fall. Bishop Peck is recovering his strength but slowly, and will abstain from any considerable exertion for some time to come.—New York Herald.

A Surgical Revelation.

About two weeks ago a daughter of Mr. William Hindhough, aged about 20 months, fell from a chair backwards, and in her struggles on the floor swallowed something which she had in her mouth, and which was supposed to be a hair-pin, from the information that could be obtained. The child has been in a precarious state ever since, suffering from excruciating pain. The conditions became so serious that Dr. Eddy, the attending physician, decided that an operation was necessary if the child's life was to be saved at all, and this morning performed it, with the assistance of Dr. Clarke. To the astonishment of the operating physicians and all concerned, the foreign substance was found to be, not a hair-pin, but a steel hat-pin a little over five inches long and having a large jet head, and which was found in the stomach and very successfully removed. A slight protruberance appeared on the left side just above the lower rib. This was cut into and the point of the pin was revealed. There are hopes for the recovery of the child.—[Oswego Palladium.]

A Georgia woman applied at a furniture store for a tombstone bureau. Skillful inquiry finally elicited that what she wanted was a bureau with a marble top.

TABLE TALK.

Canada thistles overrun Toledo, Floridians cook with alligator fat. Pennsylvania has a "Youngwomanstown."

Genius is eternal patience.—[Michael Angelo.]

Flowers are not worn as head dresses this season.

A third of all the canned corn is put up in Maine.

The Canadians want to send a regiment to Egypt.

Overwork and worry hastened Miss Parrell's end.

Saratoga hotels are said not to be making money.

Cakes of soap are used for small change in Mexico.

Lemons are coming into market from Florida groves.

Camp meetings are becoming very popular in Australia.

It is remarkable that nurses are generally long lived.

Jay Hubbell refuses to take cordwood on subscription.

About 500 men in New York vend saw-dust for a sustenance.

"Please make yourself less adjacent," is a polite invitation to get out.

In a lofty double house in Berlin, 1,256 persons make their home.

Tony Pastor will drop varieties and go into comic opera in the fall.

A Vermonter has built a hotel at the Natural Bridge of Virginia.

General J. E. B. Stuart's widow is principal of a Virginia seminary.

There are to-day upon the naval pension list forty-six rear admirals.

"Debut in the surf" are chronicled as society items by a seaside journal.

What I have been taught I have forgotten; what I know I have guessed.

Getting tin-typed in short bathing clothes is one of the Cape May vanities.

An ice machine at Rome, Ga., exploded the other day and killed one man.

The question whether it pains a goose to lug it by the neck still agitates New York.

London fashion authorities say that brides hereafter are to discard the long train.

Upward of 13,000,000 letters and postal cards are posted daily in the world.

A western voter asked his congressman for a sulky-plow from the agricultural bureau.

A suit to interdict Sunday railroad trains is occupying the attention of the Canadian courts.

A worm with fifty-eight blue horns and nineteen yellow ones has been found in Missouri.

A yacht is more like a Christian than the average man. She can stand on a tack without swearing.

Many a self-made man would have done better by himself had he let the contract out to somebody else.

Judge Tourgee is said to have cleared the comfortable sum of \$30,000 from the sale of "The Fool's Errand."

Mr. Tilden had a library of over sixteen thousand volumes, and has just added four thousand six hundred.

Peoria's new opera house is now rapidly approaching completion. The cost will amount to fully \$100,000.

The Hawaiian newspapers complain that their legislature wastes money, and that their forests are disappearing.

There are 267 islands in Lake Winipegaukee, the largest, Long Island, having an average of over 1,000 acres.

One hundred and sixty men are now working daily on what will be the largest building ever erected in Rochester.

Street preachers of temperance and other evangelists in New York never had so large audiences as at the present time.

A Virginia woman of four score years has just taken her thirteenth husband. That woman must have property.

"God Save the Queen" is being translated for practical use into fourteen different languages and dialects of India.

A Cincinnati paper reports the wedding of Adolph Limburger and Augusta Schweitzer. In union their is strength.

The Hollanders appear to have caught on to the fonetik style. One of their war vessels is put down as the Krokodil.

The oldest American vessel in the carrying trade is a bark, the Amethyst, now in San Francisco harbor. She was launched in 1822.

At the recent wedding of General Corse and Miss Fanny McNeil, the bride wore roses from a bush planted by her great-grandmother 100 years ago.

Charles Rider, of West Italy, N. Y., was troubled by mosquitoes, and kindled a fire near the house to drive them away. The house caught fire and was burned.

Shuyler Crosby, who has just been nominated by President Arthur for Governor of Montana, has been United States consul at Florence for the last six years.

During the first half of the present year there were fourteen fatal colliery explosions in Great Britain. The loss of lives amounted to 188—double the number killed during the entire year of 1881.

A newspaper has been born in Bismarck, Dakota, with the name of the City Rammer, and is going for a living in this world charged with the motto: "Vim, vinegar, vitriol and victory."

While its mother was engaged for several hours in playing Plute poker in Aldia Valley, Nevada, a little Indian child, left in the shade of a sagebrush, was attacked by a cloud of mosquitoes, the effect of the numerous bites causing death the next day.

The great devourers of novels in England are factory workers, who fly to them from the dull, ugly routine of their daily toil, and persons of leisure, of moderate means, who cannot afford society, travel, theatres, etc. Such persons abound in English watering places.

THE KEY-NOTE.

An Enthusiastic Gathering— The Republicans of Indiana in Convention—A Ringing Platform—Full Proceedings.

The Republican State Convention for 1882 met in the English Opera House at Indianapolis at 10 o'clock a. m., on August 9th. The opera house was filled with one of the finest and most enthusiastic bodies of representative men that ever met in political convention in this State.

The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Lynch, of Indianapolis. A call of the counties was responded to by every county in the State.

Colonel Richard W. Thompson, of Terre Haute, was elected President, and Colonel N. P. Richmond, of Kokomo, Secretary.

COL. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

On taking the chair Colonel Thompson expressed his sense of the honor conferred. He said he was emboldened to undertake the task of presiding over the body by the fact that it was a Republican convention, and there was, therefore, no special need of rules of order. He spoke of the prosperity of the country and the dignity of the United States among the nations of the earth. The standing of the republic in the world and its prosperity was due to twenty years of Republican government despite the Democratic party. He said that when the Republicans first took the reins of Government the republic was without credit, and the machine had been run down, and the Government was being undermined by treason and the efforts of the democracy against its honor. He alluded to the progress of the country under Republican rule, and said this convention had assembled to decide whether the men who had produced the calamitous consequences that made the Republican party a necessity should be allowed to return to power. He said the Democrats proposed to get into power in order to perpetuate the doctrine of the State rights. It was the duty of the convention to see to it that the Democrats did not take away from the State of Indiana the right to vote on the amendments. He said the Democrats were now revamping the old doctrine of nullification, and therefore no longer did honor to Jackson, who was anything but a nullifier. This contrasting of Jackson with the present position of the Indiana Democrats brought down the house. He then referred to the omission of Jackson's name from the Democratic platform, and to the fact that the party was now adoring Jefferson, and the orator's happy humor kept the house in a roar. He then proceeded to show the necessity of following the people to vote directly upon the amendments as an inalienable right. "But," said Col. Thompson, "I am not a public speaker," at which the house went off into the liveliest hilarity which was maintained for some moments. Col. Thompson keeping up the good humor by interjections referring to the days of the forefathers when he was something of a talker. After exhorting the convention to do the work in the simplest and most direct way, he introduced Hon. John Overmeyer, of Jennings county, who read the platform as follows:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Republican party of Indiana, represented in delegate convention, recalls, as an incentive to further exertions for the public welfare, the achievements of the party in restoring the National Union; in overthrowing slavery; in securing to disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle, or died from wounds and diseases contracted in the service of the Union, laws providing for liberal bounties and pensions; in building up an unexampled credit upon the simple foundation of an unchangeable public faith; in reducing the great debt necessarily incurred for the suppression of the rebellion one-half, and the interest on the remainder to so low a rate that the national debt is no longer regarded as a burden; in establishing a currency equal to any in the world, based upon the convertibility of greenbacks and National bank notes into gold or silver at the option of the holders; in increasing the agricultural productions and the wages of labor, by building up home markets on the policy of reasonable protection to domestic industries; in exalting the value of our naturalization laws to our foreign-born fellow citizens, by securing to American naturalization everywhere the full rights of American citizenship; in founding American citizenship upon manhood and not on complexion, and in declaring that citizenship and the ballot shall ever go hand in hand; in maintaining and cherishing as a chief safeguard of liberty our system of free schools, supported by a tax imposed upon all property for the education of all children; and in the submission, from time to time, in the respectful obedience to what has been deemed the popular will, of amendments to the national constitution and the constitution of the State. Animated by these recollections, it is resolved:

I. That reposing confidence in the people as the fountain of power, we demand that the pending amendments to the constitution shall be agreed to and submitted by the next Legislature to the voters of the State for their decision thereon. These amendments were not partisan in their origin and are not so in their character, and should not be made so in voting upon them. Recognizing the fact that the

people are divided in sentiment in regard to the propriety of their adoption or rejection, and cherishing the right of private judgment, we favor the submission of these amendments at a special election, so that there may be an intelligent decision thereon, uninfluenced by partisan issues.

II. That we feel it due to the memory of President Garfield to express our sense of the great loss suffered by the nation in his death. We recall with pride the fact that, springing from the humblest conditions in life, Lincoln and Garfield arose, step by step, without any help but the force of their abilities and exertion, to the front rank among Americans, and were chosen by the Republican party to bear its banner in its struggles to maintain the supremacy and glory of the National Union.

III. That lapse of time can not efface from the grateful recollection of the Republican party its memory of the brave soldiers, from whatever section or party ranks they may have come, who offered their lives in support of its policy of restoring and maintaining the Union of the States.

IV. That a revenue greatly reduced in amount, being all that is now needed to pay the interest on our public debt and the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the time has arrived for such a reduction of taxes and regulation of tariff duties as shall raise no more money than shall be necessary to pay such interest and expenses. We therefore approve of the efforts now making to adjust this reduction, so that no unnecessary burdens upon the consumers of imported articles may exist, and that no injury be inflicted upon our domestic industries, or upon the industrial classes employed thereon.

V. That we are gratified to observe that the laws for the protection of miners and securing their wages, under the constant administration of them by Republican mine inspectors, has done much for the comfort of the workers in mines, and that we hope to see important suggestions of the present inspector for amendments further to promote their comfort adopted by the next legislature.

VI. That the relations between capital and labor should be so adjusted that the rights of laborers shall be fully protected.

VII. That the fees of all State and county officers should be so regulated as to give a fair compensation to them, but not so great as to tempt applicants to corrupt methods to obtain the same, or to impose unjust burdens upon the people.

VIII. That we join with our Irish fellow-citizens in sincere sympathy with the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to break up, by means of just legislation, the large landed estates in that island, and to introduce upon these lands, for the general good of the people, peasant-proprietorship. We join with them also in the hope that efforts for home rule in all matters of local concern will prove successful.

IX. That it is the duty of Congress to adopt laws to secure a thorough, radical and complete reform of the civil service, by which the subordinate positions of the government should no longer be considered rewards for their party zeal, which will abolish the evils of patronage, and establish a system making honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position.

X. That the industry, wisdom and firmness of President Chester A. Arthur meets the cordial endorsement of the Republicans of Indiana.

XI. That Senator Benjamin Harrison, by his able and faithful discharge of duty, and on account of his eminent abilities, challenges our admiration and confidence.

XII. That Governor Albert G. Porter is a wise and honest executive officer, and we congratulate the State upon securing the services of so faithful a public servant.

XIII. Since the last meeting of the Republican convention of Indiana, ex-Senator Henry S. Lane, one of the gifted and ever honored founders and trusted leaders of the Republican party, has departed this life, and left a void in our ranks that fills us with sadness. He was eloquent for the right, always moved by the highest impulses of patriotism, and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of the people of the State.

In presenting the platform, Mr. Overmeyer said he had not been instructed to move the adoption of the platform as an entirety, and on that moving the previous question—a remark that set the convention wild—but simply presented the platform, which, on motion of delegates, was adopted unanimously.

This platform was adopted with great enthusiasm and entire unanimity.

RE-NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Frank B. Posey, of Pike county, then moved that Hon. Emanuel R. Hawn, Secretary of State; Hon. E. H. Wolfe, State Auditor; Hon. Roswell J. Hill, State Treasurer; Hon. D. P. Baldwin, Attorney-General; Prof. J. M. Bloss, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Major Jonathan W. Gordon, Clerk of the Supreme Court, be unanimously re-nominated for the offices they now hold. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote.

The candidates were then called upon for speeches, and each of them responded briefly and happily, to the evident pleasure of the audience. The address of Hon. D. P. Baldwin was more elaborate, and is pronounced the key-note speech of the convention.

JUDGE BALDWIN'S ADDRESS.

"Unsettled questions have no respect for the repose of states or parties." The Republican party was born under the shadow of the sword, and her proper and natural place in the fore-front of all battles for popular rights and human progress. There she always has been, there she is now, and there she always will be.

Gentlemen, the Republican party has never yet made a compromise with the devil. The contest of 1862 in Indiana has in it the old heroic music of 1860-64. The question is, shall our old battle-worn banner—the flag under which we have so often marched to glory and victory under Lincoln, Grant

and Garfield—give way this year to the Democratic stars and bars and its new fangled motto, "Liberty and Liquor?" Last week the Democratic convention registered the decrees of the distilleries and saloons of this State. We, the Republicans, propose to give our schools and churches a chance to try conclusions with them. The Republican party of Indiana proposes this fall to see whether those two sections of our constitution which read, "The people have at all times an inalienable right to alter and reform their government," and which forbids the passage of any law "restraining the inhabitants of this State from instructing their representatives," mean anything or not, or whether these great constitutional rights are to be stifled under the jugglery of a political platform, written to mean nothing and to consolidate two warring factions without committing itself to either. The Republicans do not propose to hazard these sacred constitutional rights to loss in the excitement of legislation, or the partisan uproar of a great election. Our platform demands of the Legislature of 1883 the submission of the pending constitutional amendments to a calm vote of the people of Indiana, at a special election, where each citizen may register his matured judgment separately upon each amendment, uninfluenced by partisan arts or appeals. The Republican party proposes that the hearth-stones and firesides of our two million people "that calm level of public opinion below the storm" shall decide these amendments. The Republican party proposes that the next Legislature shall take measures to give the wives and daughters of this State a fair chance to present their claims and urge them before that tribunal of last resort—the People. The Democratic party have pigeon-holed long enough in their committee rooms the appeals of the women of Indiana. The Republican party proposes this fall to purify the country and State civil service by limiting all public officers to a four year term, and inhibiting this perpetual plotting and scheming of our rulers to perpetuate their power. All this means another phase of that "irrepressible conflict" between the youthful party of Lincoln and Garfield and the old party of States rights, slavery and anti-reconstruction—the party of Tammany Hall and of Bowles, Milligan and Horsey—the party whose leaders never progress, never learn and never forget. The Democratic management of to-day, and the last half century, is and has been a standing protest against progress; its cohesion, spoils; its success a perpetual menace to prosperity and public order.

Brothers: the life of a nation or a party, like the life of an individual, is a battle, and success in that battle does not depend so much upon the weakness or blunders of the enemy as upon the strength of our own principles and the completeness of our own organization. "God is always on the side of the strongest battalions." They fight strongest and longest who fight for ideas. Ideas alone are immortal. This struggle of 1882 is to be the Gettysburg of our Indiana politics. Let us, in this coming campaign, remember that in the long run the moral and intellectual forces of a country are weak because it is a party of negatives and has no bold progressive creed, but lives upon Republican mistakes; and that the Republican party has been and is as strong as young David before Goliath, because it represents the progress and best thought and tendencies of the American people, and that in spite of its mistakes and shortcomings and the bad men that occasionally creep into its high places, Time is, though never so slowly and invisibly, at this very moment, working out through its agency and supremacy that most consummate result of all history, "a nation whose every temple is sacred to justice and upon whose every altar burns the fire of equal rights."

One word more. When Frederick the Great was asked how he made the little Kingdom of Germany during the seven years war all sting, replied, "By bread and lead."

Let us go and do likewise. Let us give our soldiers the bread of faith in and enthusiasm for Republican ideas. Let us give our enemies the lead of facts and arguments. Let all our bayonets be thinking bayonets and all our swords "swords of the spirit." This year we must have a school-house campaign.

The unfinished work of the Republican party is before and upon us—the second generation of Republican soldiers. Our fathers greatly wrought and we greatly honor them. They gave us that great truth, equal rights and equal States. The benediction and counsel of one of those fathers is with us to-day. Our President bears the scars of a hundred battles, (turning to Col. Thompson). As Tennyson once said of the great Iron Duke, so say we of our Duke:

Oh, Silver Head that all men knew,
Oh, Silver Voice from which their omens all men drew,
Oh, Iron nerves to true occasion true!
May the days be long distant when
a sorrowing state shall complete that
mournful complement,
Oh, fallen at length, that tower of strength,
That stood four-square to all the winds that
blew.

But we can't live upon the deeds of the past. Old men for records young men for prospectives. We the sons and the young men of the party must finish their work. Certain aesthetic buttonholes and Presidential and Senatorial bows in their coat tails tell us that the Republican party is a thing of the past and has accomplished its work. Accomplished its work! There stands lipless labor with bleeding back. There stands sleek and smiling monopoly. There stands womanhood, her white bosom scarred with ancient and licensed wrong. Ireland stretches out to the Republican party her starved hands. The Chinaman prays for another soul as great and as just as the soul of Oliver P. Morton.

Brothers: "With malice toward none and with charity for all, with faith in the right as God gives us to see the right," let us work on and march on until every wrong be righted and every chain broken. Let us prepare ourselves and our beloved party for another lustre of duty, and so doing we shall prepare ourselves for another lustre of glory and victory.

LOVE FEAST.

A political love feast followed these speeches, in which stirring, vigorous and thankful remarks by Governor Porter, "Jim" Wood, the Irish orator, Mrs. P. C. Merritt and Mrs. Helen M

Gougar rode upon the waves of the prevailing enthusiasm.

THE SUPREME JUDGES.

Nominations for Supreme Judges being in order, the following were chosen:

Judge William P. Edison, of Posey county, for the First district.
Judge John C. Berkshire, of Jennings county, for the Second district.
Judge John F. Kibby, of Wayne county, for the Third district.

The following State Committee was chosen to act for the ensuing two years:

STATE COMMITTEE.

First District—Henry S. Bennett, Vanderburg.
Second District—N. H. Jepson, Daviess.
Third District—Madison M. Hurley, Floyd.
Fourth District—Marine D. Tachett, Decatur.

Fifth District—E. F. Branch, Morgan.
Sixth District—James M. Brown, Rush.
Seventh District—William Wallace, of Marion.
Eighth District—J. P. Johnston, Parks.
Ninth District—W. H. Hart, Clinton.
Tenth District—James M. Watts, Carroll.
Eleventh District—George I. Reed, Miami.
Twelfth District—Walter Olds, Whitley.
Thirteenth District—Aaron Jones, St. Joseph.

The convention then adjourned.

Animals That Dig for Water.

Los Angeles Times.

For years the water question has been a conundrum on the plains of Arizona and Southern California. It is well known that some of the land on the desert is of the best quality, and would produce the best crops in the world if rain would fall or if water were plentiful enough for irrigation. This problem has been solved by a South American gentleman who has traveled over most of the world. He has been in this city for the past few days, and a Times reporter, learning through a third party that he had made a discovery, called upon him and gathered the following facts: It seems that the gentleman was traveling in a dry part of South America about eighteen months ago, all alone, looking for a new range for stock. He had journeyed about thirty miles from water and was beginning to get used up, when he discovered one of those green spots on the desert that makes the lonely traveler's heart feel light. On nearer approach he saw that there was a town of small animals, similar to the prairie dogs of this country. They had mounds all around the green spot, and seemed to be very numerous. When he rode up among them they all scampered into their holes, but soon came out again, and became quite tame. He rode up to the spring or well, and found it to be an excellent quality of water. After quenching his thirst he began to look around and investigate the new camp. The strangest thing that his attention was called to the similarity to the hole from which the water flowed: the poles made by the dogs. The spring flowed from the entrance of a mound just the same as that in which the dogs lived, but it is much larger, and on the top was a large basin. Noticing this fact, and knowing that water was a great distance off, he began an investigation, and came to the conclusion that the little dogs had bored the well. Acting upon this decision he captured two of them and started for his ranch. On arriving there a pen was made in a dry place, and the little fellows was put in it.

In a few days the work began. They worked very rapidly, and soon had a hole fifty or sixty feet deep. They seemed to be able to penetrate the hardest kind of soil, as they kept right on, stopping for nothing. One would work in the bottom of the hole while the other brought the dirt to the top. On the fifth day they seemed to be exhausted, and he gave them some water. This stopped work for several days, but they soon got thirsty and went to work as hard ever. On the morning of the eighteenth day they both came up with a rush, followed by a stream of water. How deep they had gone it was impossible to tell, as the hole was not straight.

"What kind of looking animals are they?" asked the reporter.
"Very similar to the common prairie dog in size, and color, only they have a bony snout and the claws are much longer and larger. They soon become tame and make nice pets. But I will have several of them down here in a few days and you can take a look at them."

"What do you propose doing?"
"I think there is a large country south of here that can be utilized with the assistance of my pet dogs. I feel sure that every part of Southern California and Arizona can be cultivated where the land is rich enough to raise grain. These animals will find water if it is within 4,000 feet of the surface. I know it because I have tried them."

Arabi's Napoleonic Ambition.

Arabi Pasha recently gave orders to have the life of Napoleon I. translated into Arabic, saying to his friends: "Napoleon is my model. I will do what he did—may I will do more. I will found an Arabian Empire." He has also tried to play the role of prophet by frequently quoting the Koran, and professing to have familiar interviews with the ghost of Mahomet. One day, a month ago, while on his way to the mosque, he suddenly stopped and stared wildly at the air, as if seeing a vision. Then he stamped upon the ground and cried out that a gun was buried underneath the spot. Excavations were afterward made, and, surely enough, a gun was found at a depth of several feet.

Human Heads by Freight.

A stranger consignment has seldom been received at a freight office than one which a steamboat company's agent at Salonica recently agreed to deliver in Constantinople. It was a box of ordinary size and appearance, and would not have attracted special attention had it not borne the inscription "human heads." It actually did contain the heads of nine robbers who had been captured by the Turkish gendarmes in Macedonia. In accordance with an old custom, the heads were on their way to the capital, there to testify that the operations of the police in the provinces were energetic and vigilant.

The guests at Baroness Burdett-Coutts's first garden party were treated to a sight of the smallest pony in the world—Lady Jumbo. The tiny creature, who looks like a thoroughbred race horse seen through the wrong end of an opera glass, stands thirteen inches high and is five years old.

PRINCIPALLY PERSONAL.

A New Yorker has been fined \$300 for giving tobacco to a giraffe.

Berlin boasts of a lofty double house in which 1,255 persons live.

A New England lady is to give lessons in "refined sea bathing" on the beach at Long Branch this Summer.

In the privacy of her court life, it is said that Queen Victoria and those who surround her use the German language.

General Kolpakovski, a general who has risen from the ranks by sheer and reckless daring in Central Asia, is said to be the coming man in the Russian army.

San Francisco is jubilant in anticipation of a visit from President Arthur and his cabinet, who will, it is reported, go thither after visiting the Denver Exposition.

The Sir Robert Peel of the present generation owns 10,000 acres, notwithstanding his unlucky bets. He is clever and a good speaker, and is popular in society.

Chang Chi Lang, the Chinese giant, who speaks French, and smokes a whole package of cigarettes at one puff, sailed from San Francisco for home the other day.

There is a rose bush in a garden in Lawrence street, Charlestown, Mass., which bears over 1,000 buds. It is 37 years old, and covers a space of over 100 square feet. A single stem has sixteen buds.

While a cricket match between two scratch elevens was in progress a few days since at Padham, near Burnely, England, a boy who was watching the game was hit by a ball behind the ear, and died in a few minutes.

Captain Cobleigh, under whom President Garfield served as a boy towing on the Miami canal, passed through Utica on Friday with his boat, Hon. James A. Garfield, en route to Palatine Bridge, with two mausoleums for the late Hon. John H. Starin.

Artificial vegetables as ornaments for bonnets of the period are quite the proper caper, and people at Saratoga the other day were startled to see a Baltimore lady with huge green lettuce leaves, artificial of course, effectively arranged on her bonnet.

Dumas found that a certain general expected the novelist to call on him right so, to set the gallant officer rest. Dumas wrote: "There are six great writers in France, among whom I am included. There are twelve Marshals and you are not one of them."

On the beach it is a very common thing to hear a gentleman ask a lady, "Can I bathe you to-day?" but it generally causes a look of surprise when a modest girl replies: "I hope you will excuse me, sir—I never bathe!"—and then a man's friend is sure to chirp in, "What, never?"

Chicago has a female vagrant about twenty years old, who is an awful drunkard, and who always arrests herself, so to speak. A policeman simply tells her to go to the station house and she staggers off slow but sure. She will also go when sober if told by a policeman and deliver herself up.

Simon Reichard, his wife, two sons and two daughters, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., weigh together 1,522 pounds, and claim to be the heaviest family of six in Pennsylvania. Their several separate weights are represented to be 245, 235, 220, 222, 200 and 400 pounds.

Mrs. Harriet Buswell, of Lincoln, Ill., who died recently, left her entire estate, worth about \$8,000 to the poor widows of that city. She was the widow of the man who was for years connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad as conductor and agent at that place.

One of the latest and most sensational statements made in the London police courts was the declaration of a deserted wife, who complained that her husband had eloped with his mother-in-law. A staid English judge, commenting upon the case, says: "To our mind it resembles the American story which 'took forty men to believe it.'"

The Duke of Westminster, who was married the other day to Lady Catherine Cavendish, is one of the richest men in the world. Besides immense estates in rural counties of England, he owns vast possessions in the city of London, the money value of which is simply incalculable. He is distinguished as an admirer of art, a patron of field sports, and a zealous churchman.

Wholesale Telegraphing.

Boston Herald.

It has remained, however, for Albert L. Parcell, a skilled mechanic and talented inventor, to produce a mechanism by which the barriers to rapid and cheap telegraphy are swept down and which, by simple applications of known principles, promise to entirely revolutionize the telegraphy of the world. His system is called "Harmonic Automatic Telegraphy," and differs from that in use by the Rapid Telegraph Company in two important points. The first is an improved and abbreviated construction of the alphabet, in which position is used to the great saving of characters and consequent saving of time in preparing the copy in the perforator. The second is the employment of a system of sympathetic resonance, by which, with the use of a single wire and unskilled operatives, the same amount of work which is now done by ten wires and skilled labor can be accomplished. Thus, for the first time in the history of telegraphy, the Morse alphabet and system are done away with, as are also the translating and transcribing by receivers. Instead of requiring the ordinary handling and delay, the message, be it long or short, is rapidly prepared in a perforating machine, fed into the transmitter, and is instantly reproduced in clear Roman letters on sheets of paper ready to be sent by messenger to the party addressed. The actual number of words sent, on an average, by the American Rapid is from 600 to 700 per minute, while the lowest computations, made from results obtained from an instrument only partially completed, show a speed by the new method of 6,000 words per minute. A great advantage, too, is that being sent over a single wire, the matter comes consecutively, and is, therefore, free from liability to error, as is often the case where several wires are used for the sending of a single dispatch. For press work the new method will

prove of inestimable value, as by the use of this device a speech of 2,000 words, occupying about one column of the Herald, can be perforated, sent over the wire, given to a messenger at the other end of the line for delivery, and all ready for the type setter in three and a half minutes. Of course in order to attain this speed, the copy is originally cut up into "takes," and distributed to several boys or girls, who transcribe the matter by means of the perforating machines, after which the several pieces are pasted together in one continuous strip. This strip runs through the instrument at great speed; and it will thus be seen that the celerity with which a dispatch is transmitted depends principally upon the number of perforators employed. It will thus be understood that, from beginning to end, the system demands only unskilled labor, by reason of the high degree of automatic perfection attained, and herein lies the great secret of cheapness. The speed is another valuable consideration; and when the both elements are combined the result seems to be, indeed, the long-sought desideratum.

Mr. Johnson, of Boone, Philosopher.

The Indianapolis Journal has discovered a mysterious poet, alleged to be a resident of Boone county, who "does up" sense and sentiment of the highest grade, in excellent rhyme, using the ruggedest of vernacular. Following is a fine specimen of his work:

I ain't nor don't p'tend to be,
Much poet nor no metaphy;
But there is times, when all alone,
I work out ideas of my own.
And of these same there's a few
I like to set 'em to you—sew
Pervin' that you don't object
To listen close 'n' recollect.

I allus argy that a man
Who does the very best he can
Is plenty good enough to suit
This lower, muddier institute—
No matter of his daily walk
Is subject for his neighbor's talk,
And critic-minds of ev'ry whim
Just all git up an' go fer him!

I knowed a feller once that had
The yaller-janders mos'ly had,
And each and every friend he'd meet
Would stop and give him a recet
Fer curin' of 'em, 'n' he'd say
He kind of got 'em out his way
Without no medicine, 'n' boast
That he'd git well without no doct's!

He kep' a yallerin' on—and they
Perd'ictin' that he'd die some day
Before he knowed it. Tuck his bed,
The feller did, 'n' he kep' his head,
And wundered in his mind a spell
Then rallied, and at last, got well;
But every friend that said he'd die
Went back on him eternally!

It's natural enough, I guess,
When some gits more and some gits less,
Fer them-ones on the slum-side
To claim it ain't a fair divide.
And I've knowed some to lay and wait,
And git fixed upon her mind that she
To ketch some feller they could hate
Fer goin' at a faster gait.

The signs is how den folks commence
A findin' fault with Providence,
And balkin' cause the earth don't shake
A every prancer 'step they take.
No man is great till he can say
How less than little he would be
If stripped to self, and stark and bare,
He hung his sign out anywhere.

My docters is to lay aside
Contentions, and be satisfied,
Just do your duty, and don't blame
That feller that counts jest the same.
I've allus noticed great success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And is the man who does the best,
That gits more kicks than all the rest.

—BENJ. F. JOHNSON.

A Case of Double Sight.

From the Des Moines Register.

In Vermont, Ill., week before last, occurred the death of Mrs. Emma Enoch, wife of Thomas B. Enoch. The circumstances connected with her death are strange indeed. On the 29th ultimo she gave birth to a child, but some months before the birth of the child she had a presentation that she would not survive it, and so firmly was this fixed upon her mind that she made arrangements for her funeral, making her choice of the minister to perform the burial service, and asked that some of her early companions should sing. When the child was born she gave evidence of recovery, and when the physician visited her he found her laughing and joyous and hopeful. He left her, expecting that she had passed the most critical period. In about three hours after the physician had left her she cried out, and her brother ran to her. She clasped him around the neck, told him she was dying, and in a few moments had expired.

On the same morning of the day of her death, her mother, who resided in Lewiston, Ill., some distance from Vermont, arose early, and stated that she felt like some calamity was impending. The family laughed at her, and thought nothing of it, but before the day was done she received a telegram announcing her daughter's death. What is still more strange, on the morning afterward several gentlemen, relatives of the deceased, were talking together, all ignorant of her death. Their number was joined by another gentleman, who asked after her health and that of her parents, and remarked upon the fact that he was present at the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch, but while they were talking the telegram was received announcing her death.

Weehawken's Historic Ledge.

New York Sun, 12th.

Seventy-eight years ago yesterday, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr fought their famous duel at Weehawken. The scene of the duel is a desolate place, and few residents of this city at the present time have ever stood upon the spot, but formerly strangers coming to this city would not fail to visit it. The Heights of Weehawken, under which the duel took place, are 150 feet high and very rocky, and covered with a very thick growth of brush and small trees. The site of the duel is a ledge thirty five feet above the water and eleven paces long. It is now covered with thick shrubs. The old cedar tree, which was a little out of range, must have looked then as it does now. The large stones which skirt the ledge are covered with the initials of the persons who have visited the place. One large rock, in particular, is said to be the one by which Hamilton stood when he faced Burr's fatal fire on the morning of the 11th of July, 1804. The exact spot is inaccessible to foot passengers except at low tide. There is no path down the rocky side, and from above no residence can be seen, which makes the place all the more desolate. The place is soon to have a monument to mark the spot where Hamilton fell.

Sheridan's ride this summer is through the Yellowstone.

The Greencastle Banner.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

FOR PRESIDENT, 1884,
Chester A. Arthur,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

OF INDIANA.

FOR JUDGE—13th CIRCUIT,
Silas D. Coffey,
OF CLAY COUNTY.

Mass Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the action of the Republican County Central Committee, a mass Convention of the Republicans of Putnam County is hereby called, to meet at the Court House in Greencastle on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1882,
at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election. Every man in the county who intends, by voting the Republican ticket this fall, to show his faith in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, is respectfully invited to be present and participate.

J. G. DENBAR, Chairman.
Geo. E. BLAKE, Secretary.

Joint-Representative Convention.

The Republicans of the counties of Hendricks, Clay and Putnam will meet in delegate convention at Greencastle, August 25, 1882, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of choosing a candidate for Joint Representative.

J. W. TINDER,
J. G. DENBAR,
LUTHER WOLFE,
Committeemen.

Senator Harrison had been selected to preside over the Republican State convention, which met on the 9th, it being understood that Congress would adjourn on the 7th. But it did not adjourn until the evening of the 8th, too late for our Senator to reach Indianapolis in time for the convention. What did our Senator do? Did he follow the example set the week previous by our representative, Col. Matson, and hasten to Indianapolis? Nothing of the kind. He stuck to his post. He performed the part of a faithful servant of the people. He did what he had been elected to do. He had all of his effects packed to leave Monday night, but as Congress did not adjourn until Tuesday he remained until the evening of that day. Like a good soldier he fired the last shot. Meantime our rotund Representative had been at home a week sowing his turnip seed and looking after his political fences. Quite a contrast!

That was a grand convention which the Republicans of Marion county held Saturday. The ticket is a splendid one. M. G. McClain, for Clerk, is a graduate of Asbury, and is well known here. He fills the bill in every particular; no better selection could have been made. His empty sleeve is a reminder that Republicans show their regard for soldiers in a practical way. With Jesse Adams, for Sheriff, we have long been acquainted. Active, intelligent, true as steel, and always a Republican, he is just the man to defeat the Democracy and make a capital officer. The other candidates are all meritorious, and Marion county may be set down as sure to go Republican. No resolutions were adopted, and not a word was spoken to mar the harmony and good feeling which prevailed as they never had before. In these respects it is a good example for Putnam county Republicans to imitate at their forthcoming convention, to be held on the 26th instant.

A correspondent writes us from Reelsville that the article which appeared in a contemporary last week, signed J. Q. Cromwell, and criticising Trustee Stoner for not employing the teacher selected by the citizens of a district, grew out of the fact that it was Mr. Cromwell's daughter who failed to get the place. The citizens of that township will find in Trustee Stoner an officer who proposes to follow the law as he understands it, administering it for the best interests of all, without fear or favor. This is a new experience down there, consequently the difficulty on the part of some in adjusting themselves to it. Against the grumbling of this one individual may be placed the praises of those who appreciate Mr. Stoner's work in repainting and repairing the school houses, and in selecting the best teachers he could find. This is the important thing.

HAND IN HAND!

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

COMPLETE THEIR ALLIANCE AT TERRE HAUTE, MONDAY.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association met at Terre Haute Monday to perfect their organization, and to devise means to defeat the submission of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the State. All the Congressional districts were represented except the "Burnt District," which is too strongly Republican to furnish a delegate to such a meeting. Harry Reubins, of Chicago, secretary of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, delivered a short address, in which he urged the liquor men to organize thoroughly at once, and go to work, as those who have been urging the adoption of the amendment have been doing for years, and assured his hearers that if they do so they would have no trouble in securing all they might demand. He opposed all sumptuary legislation, and assumed that the Republican party favored it. He also opposed submission of the amendment to a vote of the people. The next speaker was ex-Representative Dittmore, of Spencer, who spoke for his own county, and said it was the intention of the Democracy to send men to the Legislature who would oppose submission.

Other speeches were made to the same effect. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The prohibition movement has of late assumed startling proportions in all parts of the country, and especially in the Northwestern States; and whereas, the fanatical temperance people have secured the passage of laws palpably tyrannical and injurious to the exercise of our business; and whereas, the prohibition movement is everywhere more or less fostered by the party in power; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we should harmoniously and assiduously work together at the ballot-box against the prohibition movement.

Whereas, The people of the State of Indiana are now threatened with a prohibition constitutional amendment endangering property and civil rights, and liberty; and whereas, the Democrats of the State of Indiana, at their State convention on the 21 day of August, 1882, declared themselves to be opposed to the prohibition amendment now pending, and recognized the right of the people to defeat said amendment at every stage necessary for its adoption or rejection; and whereas, the Republicans of the State of Indiana, at their State convention on the 9th of August, 1882, demanded of the next Legislature to agree to said amendment, and thereby declared themselves to be in favor thereof; be it

Resolved, That at the election in November next we shall support the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we invite all liberty-loving people of the State to join us in our efforts to defeat the enemy of liberty.

The following was also adopted:

Whereas, by combining the entire liquor interest of the United States into one grand National Association, the business men engaged in the liquor traffic will be better able to assist each other in this struggle against sumptuary and prohibitory legislation in the several States; therefore be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the formation of the National Association of the Liquor Dealers and Manufacturers of the United States, which was, to a great extent, brought about by the business men of Indiana; and be it further

Resolved, That the Executive Committee is hereby authorized to join said National Association.

An Executive Committee of eleven, residing mostly in Indianapolis, was then appointed.

By the foregoing it can be seen that the liquor dealers of Indiana have organized for the campaign, and that they have joined hands with the Democratic party. The meeting was, in fact, a sort of Democratic pow-wow. During the day many of the local Democratic politicians paraded the streets, wearing the admission badges of the association. But few Republicans were present, and it was evidently worked up in the interest of the Democratic party. It is said that a secret meeting was held to raise funds. The temperance people can now see that they have a determined foe to fight. They must be equally as determined, equally as liberal with their money, and equally active, or they cannot hope to win.

Why should the negroes of the State be excluded by our statutes from the militia rights of the State?—*Indianapolis Herald*.

There is no good reason why. They have just as good a right to them as anybody else. There is no such thing as genuine, thorough liberty in the State of Indiana so long as she excludes colored men from the militia.—*Crawfordsville Journal*.

And there will be no genuine liberty in Indiana until it becomes a thorough Republican State.

What Will the Answer Be?

In accordance with the action of the mass meeting held in this city on the 27th day of June, the following letter has been sent to the Democratic nominee for Representative of this county. A similar letter will be sent the Republican nominee. Mr. Gordon's answer will be awaited with interest:

GREENCASTLE, IND., Aug. 15, '82.
To Hon. John R. Gordon, Legislative Candidate for Putnam County, Ind.:

Sir—Representing a large class of voters of all parties, who claim their original right to a direct vote on any proposed amendment to the State Constitution, and who will support no man for the Legislature that will, by speech or vote, deny or withhold said right; and who know, also, that they are helplessly dependent upon their Representative in the General Assembly for the privilege and opportunity of declaring, by free ballot, their sovereign will; we, the undersigned voters of Putnam county, respectfully request of you, as a candidate for the next Legislature, a plain and unequivocal answer to the following question, to-wit:

Will you, if elected to the next Legislature, vote for or against the pending proposed "Prohibitory amendment," when it shall come before that Legislature for agreement thereto, as the final step in securing its submission to a direct vote of the people?

We do not ask your personal opinion as to the merits of the Amendment, nor how you personally will vote upon the same, when, if ever, it shall be submitted to the electors of Indiana for their final sovereign action; but, simply, want to know whether you, as our Representative, will, or will not, so vote upon the amendment as that we, too, may have the privilege of declaring, by direct ballot, our several opinions in regard to the same.

Awaiting an early reply, we remain

Yours Respectfully,
PATTERSON MCNUTT,
W. G. BURNETT,
B. F. HAYS,
O. H. HIBBEN,
J. S. BACAELDER,
S. B. VANCELEY,
J. B. DEMITTRE,
JAMES FISK.

A persistent effort is being made to misrepresent the remarks of Dr. Marine at the recent monthly temperance meeting held at the Presbyterian church. He attempted to force his views upon no one, and took no advantage of a religious meeting to do so. It was a temperance meeting, and he was invited, at the close, by the pastor of that church to make a few remarks. In response, he said that the opposition to the submission of the prohibitory amendment combines the worst elements in our country, and he was sorry to say that some of our German friends are associating with them; that it would seem that some of these Germans have no higher idea of heaven than a glass of beer or a brass horn. He did not speak of or refer to the Germans indiscriminately, but only of that class which subordinates everything else to beer and saloons. He further said that this idea of "personal liberty," as against liberty under the law, is semi-barbarous. Upon these statements it is now claimed by Democratic politicians that he denounced all Germans as semi-barbarous, and that none of them have a higher idea of heaven than a glass of beer or a brass horn. He said nothing of the kind.

FOR SALE!

A farm of 160 acres in
Warren Township

AT A
BARGAIN.
BLAKE & SON,
GREENCASTLE, IND.,
FOR TERMS.

The Republican Convention, to nominate a county ticket, occurs one week from next Saturday. Our first duty is to emulate the example of the State and neighboring counties, by having a large, a peaceful and harmonious convention; one that every Republican in the county can be proud of. The next, is to place in the field a ticket composed of such material as will make it grow stronger and stronger with each passing day, until the ballots are cast in November. Put men upon it for whom no apologies will be necessary, and around whom the people will rally with confidence and enthusiasm. Do this, and it looks very much as though Putnam county might be redeemed. Republicans may have had their differences in the past. Let the dead past bury its dead. Nothing but evil can come from trying to reanimate dead errors. Let them go. It is the present and the future to which the party looks with confidence and hope, and if we be true to it, we will not look in vain. Again, we call upon every Republican to fall into line and rally around the old flag.

Gen. W. H. H. Terrell had organized the Republican forces in advance of the convention, the first instance of the kind within our knowledge. "Buck" has fought Democrats so long that he wants to keep at it all the time. He doesn't believe in political holidays.

Whom shall we run for Congress this year? Matson has had a monopoly of the turnip seed long enough. And we want some one in Congress who will stay there and assist the President to protect the Treasury from wasteful river and harbor bills.

William Bosson is taking an active part in Indianapolis politics. The young Republicans of that city will find him a valuable addition to their working force.

A Fatal Alliance.

Terre Haute Express, Tuesday.
The contract agreed upon at Indianapolis was duly carried out yesterday at Terre Haute. A great political wedding took place, the high contracting parties being the Democracy and the Liquor League.

The Democracy wanted to propitiate the elements in the State who favored license instead of prohibition, and all such elements will find ample field for expression in the Republican platform, which leaves every citizen to vote his choice. When it deliberately goes so far as to train under the banners of an organization whose calling and business is to rule or ruin, to make no compromise, to wage no-quarter war on all conflicting views, and crack their whip of "self interest" over the hordes they propose to own, people of liberal views will rush to the party of free views, free expression, free thoughts, and no masters.

The alliance formed, signed and sealed in Terre Haute, will arouse the citizens everywhere to a sense of impending tyranny, and the natural result in a thinking commonwealth will be a wholesale stampede. Voters of both parties will rebel at this high-handed attempt to force class legislation down their throats. Those who were wavering between License and Prohibition will be influenced by this organization, and the effect, growing day by day, will be to force a growth of Prohibition sentiment in quarters where it does not exist.

The Lafayette Courier thus hits the nail on the head:

"We do not believe prohibitory measures will ever prove effective although sincerely urged by men and women who have witnessed the crying evils of intemperance. Appetite is beyond the control of states, and as God himself has placed no restrictions on the will, man certainly should not presume to do so; but, if the saloon men continue to dictate the course of the Democratic party and make an issue directly in their own interest, that party which opposes it, even if it were the moth-eaten Greenback corpse, would be likely to win."

On Prohibition the Courier's position agrees with that of the Express, and its predictions over the Liquor-Democratic alliance are cheerfully echoed at the same time. Democracy may consider itself doomed from date.

A Disgusted Democrat.

Ex-Congressman J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, publishes an open letter publicly withdrawing from the Democratic party. He says:

"I shall cease to act longer with the Democratic party, or give the feeble influence of my name in further promotion of its success, and I may add that there are thousands of true patriots, who, in my opinion (and I speak not without knowledge of what I say), will be influenced by the same reasons that now impel my action. I should continue to act with the Democratic party if the same causes that first impelled me to do so still existed, and if the party was progressive and patriotic enough to free itself of Bourbonism by yielding to the persistent demand for a restoration to popular rights in the country government."

After touching upon the local issues of the County Government in which he opposes the Democrats, Gen. Leach continues: "Engendering a new strife and ill-feeling between the races, thereby seemingly encouraging sectionalism, too much to be deplored by all who desire to see the grand old commonwealth grow prosperous, and see peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling restored between every State in this great Union. The great dominating Anglo-American race will always rule in America, but while this is so it is not stating the question too strongly to assert that the sublimest mission of humanity as well as the highest statesmanship should be exerted in lifting up country and elevating the laboring classes of both races to a higher plane, mental and moral, of superiority. I rejoice that not an inch of this land of freedom is polluted by the tread of a slave. I rejoice that this great Union is restored, in fact, as I trust it soon will be, by a feeling of national pride and fraternal love throughout its broad borders, and thus will sectionalism have to yield to an ardent love of country. Then will the South receive her just measure of control in the affairs of the National Government; then will North Carolina have a chance for President, cabinet officers, Supreme Court Judge, Foreign Minister, or possibly President of the United States."

Leach has heretofore been a prominent Democrat, and is one of the most active canvassers and stump orators in North Carolina.

Terre Haute Ledger.

We would not suspect the Sullivan Times of being a Democratic paper if it were not that the editor carries at the head of his editorial columns the whole Democratic ticket. He is probably unskilled in Democratic lore and has not yet learned that the time to fight Democratic candidates is just before the convention. After the convention a fight on the candidates is a fight against the whole party, since candidates are the representatives of the party.

The Democrats of Alabama have elected eighty out of 100 members of the Lower House, and all but three Senators.

TO QUIT BUSINESS.

I now offer my entire stock for sale to any one desiring to engage in business. I will sell stock in both rooms together or separately. I will begin at once to sell stock in the Dry Goods room at actual cost and many goods at less than cost. We have a full stock in all departments—

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Clothing,

PIECE GOODS, TRUNKS and VALISES. Remember this is no sham sale. We mean business and expect to make big sacrifices to do so.

FRANK A. HAYS, Trade Emporium,

EAST SIDE SQUARE.

Don't forget this sale is strictly cash.

33-36

New Photograph Rooms!

J. D. HATHAWAY

Having opened rooms in the Hathaway Block, Southwest corner of the Public Square is prepared to do all kinds of Photographic work in the best of style. Copying and Enlarging a specialty. Finished in all the approved styles.

Prices as Low as Consistent with First-Class Work.

L. WEIK & CO.

The Oldest House in Town.

Keep the Largest and Best Stock of

GROCERIES, IN GREENCASTLE.

THEY ALSO HAVE THE

BEST BAKERY.

CALL AND TRY THESE GOODS.—No. 4., South Side.

A Democrat Who Stands by His Principles.

Will R. Wood, a leading Democrat of Tippecanoe county, has published a card declining the candidacy for prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket, on account of the passage of resolutions against the submission of the amendments to a vote of the people. Mr. Wood is in favor of both prohibition and woman suffrage, and has made public speeches in that behalf. He says in his card, which is addressed to Francis Duffy, chairman of the Democratic central committee:

"On July 29, 1882, the Democrats of Tippecanoe county, in convention assembled, without solicitation on my part, did me the honor of placing my name on their ticket as nominee for prosecuting attorney. Being but a comparative stranger in your midst, young in years, and without a claim upon the party of my adoption, I was highly elated on having such honor conferred."

"This same convention saw fit to adopt resolutions against the submission of the pending amendments to a direct vote of the people, it being generally known that I was not only in favor of submission, but had made public speeches in behalf of prohibition and woman suffrage. Not many days had elapsed after the convention before I was waited upon by a committee, who demanded, to use their own language, that I get down off of the fence, and renounce my position on these questions or suffer the consequences."

"After such a demand and upon due consideration, I feel it incumbent upon me, rather than abandon my principles, to withdraw my name as your nominee for prosecutor. In doing this, while I may be the recipient of censure I shall have the consciousness of knowing that my faith in the principles of true Democracy is as that which imbued Jefferson so many years ago, and prompted him to proclaim the fundamental principles of true government, which are the birthright of Democracy. These same principles were reiterated and manfully advocated by Douglas in a more trying hour, and although strong opposition has assailed them they have successfully withstood every attack, and will stand as long as a free people love free institutions. Local platforms may depart from these principles on certain issues, to satisfy particular factions, but will soon return, for the principles of Democracy are unchangeable. That which was fundamentally Democratic one hundred years ago is Democratic to-day."

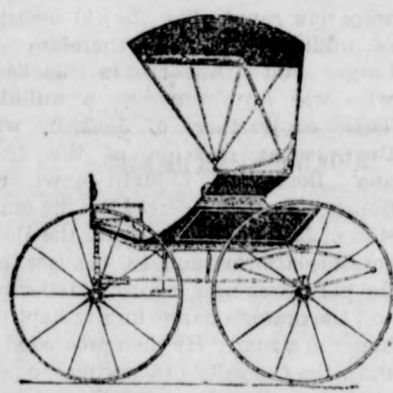
"Therefore, not being willing to sacrifice principle for temporary gain, I most respectfully tender you this, my letter of withdrawal, thanking, through you, the Democracy of Tippecanoe county for the honor they have done me. Yours, etc. WILL R. WOOD."

Crops in Kansas.

The corn crop according to the secretary of the State board of agriculture continues in a favorable condition. The yield of '82 will in all probability reach 200,000,000 bushels and bring at least \$60,000,000. The Kansas oat crop is the heaviest ever known and it's all safe; 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is not an uncommon yield; the average predicted is 40 bushels. Not a single adverse report has been received. The acreage is placed at 523,000, an increase over '81 of 54 per cent. The crop will be estimated amount to 21,000,000 bushels. Reports of a most flattering nature regarding the wheat yield are still coming in and threshing shows that counties which estimated 18 to 20 bushels per acre are turning out 25 to 30.

The cattle plague prevailing in two townships near Reading, Pa., has swept off numerous animals. The victims dropped dead in the pasture or the stable, and their poisonous condition prevents any attempt being made to secure the hides.

Renick, Curtis & Co.



GREENCASTLE, IND.

Have on hand the largest stock of all hand-made

Carriages,

Jump Seats,

Phaetons,

Sidebars, End Spring, Hacks, &c

To be found in Western Indiana. Manufacturers agents for

HAYDOCK'S ST. LOUIS BUGGIES,

The best cheap buggy manufactured. Call and see and be surprised at our low prices for the quality of work. All kinds of carriage repairing done and old work made to look as well as new.

Probate Cause No. 657.

In the Circuit Court of Putnam county, Indiana, September Term, 1882.

John Wilkinson, administrator of the estate of Mary Gains, deceased, vs. Frank Gains, Philip W. Gains, Jane Rogers, John Gains, Jesse Gains, Theodore Gains, Greenberry Gains, Cass Gains, Ellen Collins, Emma Fouse, Mahlon Rogers, Archibald Collins, Lee Fouse. To Frank Gains, Jane Rogers, Philip W. Gains, John Gains, Jesse Gains, Theodore Gains, Greenberry Gains, Cass Gains, Ellen Collins, Emma Fouse, Mahlon Rogers, Archibald Collins, Lee Fouse. You are severally hereby notified that the above named petition, as Administrator of the estate aforesaid, has filed in the Circuit court of Putnam county, Indiana, a petition asking you, defendants thereto, and praying therein for an order and decree of said court authorizing the sale of certain real estate belonging to the estate of said decedent, and in said petition described, to make assets for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said estate; and that said petition so filed and pending, is set for hearing in said Circuit Court of the Court House in Greencastle, Indiana, on the first Monday day of the September term, 1882, of said court, the same being the fourth day of September, 1882.

WITNESSE the Clerk and seal of said court this 24 day of August, 1882.

By M. B. REID, Deputy.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between G. J. VAUGHT and W. G. BRAWNER in the salubrious and harness business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Brawner retiring. The business will be continued by Mr. Vaught at the old stand, to whom all the accounts of the late firm are due.

G. J. VAUGHT,
W. G. BRAWNER.

August 12, 1882.

Look out for the St. Louis Sunday Republic and Globe-Democrat. Mammoth quadruple sheets. The only Sunday papers circulated in Greencastle containing the latest news, and the best of the Indianapolis Sunday papers are sent on Saturday, sent out on Saturday, and give no news later than Saturday evening. Orders left at the City News Mart promptly filled.

B. F. HAYS & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS

Ready-Made Clothing.
The CELEBRATED 'STAR SHIRT,'
HATS, TRUNKS, VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
Neck Wear, Linen and Paper Collars.
Laundry Agents.

Collars and Cuffs sent every Tuesday and returned on Saturday.
No. 8, WASHINGTON STREET, Greencastle, Indiana.

It is very evident that Christie does not intend to be behind in anything that pertains to the shoe business. He is rolling in the heavy boots and shoes just as if cold weather was now here. If you need Shoes or Boots, there is no need of waiting, he can furnish you with the latest styles. In ladies fine Shoes, Christie represents three of the leading factories of the United States: Reed & Weaver, Reynolds's Bros., and Stribley & Co. He is also agent for that celebrated line of men's fine shoes, Lilly, Brackett & Co. of Boston. If you want a good Boot or Shoe Christie's is the place to get it. West side public Square. 32-31

THE GREENCASTLE BANNER.
Have You a House to Sell?

Enter it soon on John B. DeMotte's Real Estate sales' book at a reasonable valuation, and no fair effort will be spared to secure its early sale. The books are now open at Rooms 3 and 10, Allen's block, over Kuhn's store. Money to loan at 6%. Vacant and improved lots for sale. 25-38

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Rev. J. W. Harris is in town.
Miss Lizzie Harris is in Missouri.
Miss Carrie Weik is in Cincinnati.
Mrs. Beckwith is visiting friends at Clayton.
Miss Edith Hall has been visiting at Danville.
Miss Kittie Hanna has returned from Plainfield.
Mrs. R. S. Tennant has returned to Terre Haute.
O. H. Smith, of Danville, was in town Monday.
Col. Matson has returned from French Lick Springs.
C. F. Rhodes, of Waveland, is here for two weeks.
Mrs. J. F. Fee and Nellie are visiting in Bloomington.
Mrs. Buckles and son spent Sunday in Indianapolis.
Miss Laura Hays is at Springfield, Illinois, visiting a friend.
Miss Blanche Donnohue was home from Terre Haute Sunday.
William Woods, the Irish shoemaker, has opened a shop in Brazil.
Miss Nellie Bridges went to Shelbyville last week, and has returned.
John Merryweather has added a new silver coffee urn to his restaurant.
The Republican county convention occurs a week from next Saturday.
Miss Alice Ames is home from Union City, where she had been teaching.
Miss Maria Hays is visiting her sister, Mrs. Patrick, at Carmi, Illinois.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Neff are taking their meals at the Walnut St. House.
Miss Nellie Truett and sister left for Ohio, Monday, to be gone a few weeks.
H. A. Boley and wife are visiting their old home and friends in Michigan.
Capt. Frank Fee's new home on West Washington street is nearing completion.
Orsa and Ralph Overstreet have returned from an extended visit to Indianapolis.
Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Scott, of Waterbury, Conn., were visiting friends here recently.
Mrs. J. J. Lewis returned from a visit to her daughter at Crawfordsville Saturday.
It is estimated that six car loads of blackberries have been shipped to this city in crates during the present season.

New Vegetable Store.

H. LEACH.

GRAIN! REMEMBER! WANTED! at Harris & Co's. FLOURING MILL GREENCASTLE.

We are paying the highest marker price for
WHEAT
and all other kinds of grain.
We also sell and deliver, anywhere in the city,
Black and Anthracite Coal.
HARRIS & CO.
29-28

Dr. Marine is spending a week at Island Park, attending a camp-meeting there. Dr. Earp will fill his pulpit next Sunday morning.

Robert L. Higert represented Putnam county at the meeting of the Liquor Dealers Association, held in Terre Haute Monday.

The Earnest Workers of the Christian church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Abrams next Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

Charley Osborn has entered the field as agent for Patty's Nursery, of New York. For the present his operations are in Marion county.

T. C. Hammond and his son Isaac, accompanied by Albert Allen, are in Minnesota, and expect to explore Dakota before they return home.

Miss Luella Smith, of Ladoga, passed through town Saturday on her way to Terre Haute. Her father, Rev. W. A. Smith, accompanied her this far.

We were unable to supply the demand for last week's BANNER. Among the recent subscribers sent in we notice the names of many old soldiers.

Dr. Tingley remains in charge of the scientific and art departments of the Danville Normal for the ensuing year, assisted in the former by Professor Lind.

Mrs. B. F. Hays returned from Illinois, Friday, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Russell, and her two children. Mrs. Russell is not in good health.

John Vance and S. R. Lawshe spent Sunday at Lafayette, attending the temperance camp-meeting. They report a good time, good speakers and much interest.

Joseph Vancleave has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., greatly improved in health. He served through the late unpleasantness, and has not been a well man since.

The great and long-felt want of Asbury is a boarding house, under the control of the Faculty. With such an adjunct the attendance of students would be speedily doubled.

William N. Allee, of Mill Creek township, who has been an invalid the past year, has been in town several days, stopping with his son John, the attorney, seeking medical relief.

Major W. F. Spurgin, U. S. A., Quartermaster at West Point, is visiting his parents here. D. M. Spurgin has gone to attend the centennial of the battle of Blue Lick Springs, Ky.

The Hibernians will have a big picnic in Gillespie's grove on the 24th. Ample preparations are making to entertain all who may attend. Our Irish fellow-citizens never do anything by halves.

Dr. Marine, at the close of his sermon Sunday morning, so clearly defined his position on the prohibitory question that waylaying him on the street corners for definitions and explanations will hereafter be superfluous. He said that he had nothing to take back.

AT COST!
We are selling Women's, Misses' and Children's Walking Shoes, and also Men's Low Cut Shoes at cost. We do this to make room for fall stock.
Children's Walking Shoes, with heels, sizes 4 to 7, 50 cents; Children's Walking Shoes, sizes 8 to 10, at 60, 75 and 80 cents; Women's Walking Shoes, either tie or button, genuine goat and kid, solid insoles and counters, at \$1 per pair; Men's Low Cut Shoes, pegged, \$1, \$1.20 and \$1.40; Men's Low Cut Shoes, sewed, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$3 per pair.
This is a genuine cost sale and no misrepresentation.

ALLISON BROS.,
Cash Shoe Store,
Between Corwin's and "When"

G. W. CORWIN'S
CLEARANCE SALE!
IS STILL
Going On.
STILL FURTHER
REDUCTIONS!
—IN—
LAWNS!
GINGHAMS,
AND ALL
SUMMER FABRICS.
Best Lawns, 81-3c.
Reduced from 15.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
—IN—
DRESS GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS
—AND—
CARPETS.
Strictly Cash.
G. W. CORWIN,
Opposite Bank.
33-7

A. R. BRATTIN,
JEWELER.
Greencastle, Spencer, and Danville,
INDIANA.

S. A. Hays received a telegram yesterday from Worthington announcing the serious illness of his mother, who went to that place Friday on a visit to her son Wilbur. He left on the first train.

James Owens' black colt, Willis Wood, took third prize at the Cleveland races. The *Turf, Field and Farm*, the principal sporting paper in America, says he is a fast horse and will bear watching.

The Greencastle and Portland Mills, Portland Mills and Morton, Greencastle and Bainbridge and the Beech Grove free gravel roads are to be let on August 26th. Contractors will do well to make a note of this.

Mrs. Walker, lately from China, will address the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Locust Street Church Sunday evening, and, with her sons, will sing in the Chinese language. There will also be recitations.

The work of repairing and improving the Walnut Street House will begin this week. Six rooms in the third story will be finished up, the dining room will be enlarged, and many other improvements that will add to the convenience of the house.

Mrs. Madge Harris and others will address the Equal Suffrage Society at the Court House to-morrow night. There will also be a recitation and music. Ladies and gentlemen who have no particular interest in the question are specially urged to attend.

The first free gravel road contract was let by the county commissioners Saturday, to Capt. Jehu Wilkinson, of Bainbridge. It is for building the Monroe and Floyd township road, four miles in length. The amount of the bid was \$4,925. He will begin work next Monday. The work on the Bainbridge road will be let on the 26th.

Jesse W. Weik has been appointed to a first-class clerkship in the Pension office at Washington. It is not only an excellent appointment, calculated to promote the best interest of the public service, but it is also a timely and just recognition of the claims of our German fellow-citizens, showing that the Republican heart is big enough to include all nationalities.

Among the recent orders promulgated at Army headquarters is the following: "Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, Quartermaster and Commissary of cadets at the United States Military Academy, will proceed from West Point, New York, to Chicago and Elgin, Illinois, for the purpose of purchasing and contracting for supplies for the Cadets Subsistence Department, and on completion of this duty will return to his proper station."

Capt. Spurgin is a son of our D. M. Spurgin.

The Faculty of Asbury declined to let the Cadets have the use of the guns for the proposed encampment, deeming it inadvisable for them to participate in another encampment this year. George E. Blake had raised \$550 to pay the expenses, and the affair would have been a great success. However, it is understood that the Faculty will have no objection to the encampment sometime about Commencement, so that it may be considered as only postponed.

William F. Aker, of Madison township, was taken to the Insane Asylum, Monday, by Sheriff Brandon. More than a year ago he was bitten by a dog, and lately manifested all the symptoms of hydrophobia. At last he said that if the dog were killed he would get well. This was done, and that ended his barking and biting. But the symptoms of insanity, which had been evident for some years, still existed, and he was sent to the Asylum with the hope of obtaining relief.

Piercy & Lewman, the West Side Druggists, have just put in a handsome prescription case that is worth going to see. It is a beauty, and, best of all, it is of home manufacture. Prescriptions are always carefully compounded at this house, but more attention will now be given to this department than ever before. The entire establishment has been fitted up in a manner which shows that the proprietors are determined to please. It is their pleasure to study the wants of the public and supply them.

Prof. James V. Martin, of the Indianapolis schools, went to Antigo, Michigan, to spend the summer with his brother, John, who is practicing law there. Unfortunately he was taken sick with a fever. His father, Dr. Alexander Martin, went after him. On reaching here the fever had abated, but it left him with a very serious prostration. On being informed of his sickness his mother and sister, who were at Chautauqua, hastened home to attend him.

At a school meeting in Dolph Woods' district, Madison township, Friday, Sherman Grubb and Zimri Boswell got into an altercation about killing a dog. After some words Boswell seized a club and made toward Grubb. William Massey, a brother-in-law of the latter, interfered in the interest of peace. The result was that the would-be peace-maker received two blows, one on the head, cutting it badly, and the other on the arm and side. He clinched his assailant, and they both fell to the ground, with the man of peace on top. He choked Boswell until that individual had enough, and called out, "Take him off!" During this time three of Boswell's brothers assailed the peace-maker with clubs and fists, striking him several blows. Joseph Grubb, father-in-law of Massey, was not disposed to look on quietly while such unfair advantage was being taken of any one, and so he sailed in with a club with which he belabored Sam Boswell, and put him out of the fight. The crowd then interfered and stopped the melee. Massey and Zimri Boswell were subsequently arrested for an affray, and had a hearing before Justice Vermillion, Monday, M. A. Moore and T. T. Moore appearing for the former. Both were acquitted. An affidavit was then filed against Massey, charging him with assault and battery. He was acquitted. It is stated that the Boswells will plead guilty to a similar charge against them. Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall go acquit.

Teachers Institute.
The Institute closed Friday, after a session of five days. It is pronounced by all the best that was ever held here, and reflects much credit on the County Superintendent, Prof. Smedley. The attendance was about three hundred, the majority being ladies. The special features were the lectures by Prof. Eli F. Brown, of the State Normal, the lecture by Prof. Bloss, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thursday night, the entertainment by Misses Knight and Ragan Wednesday evening, and the resolutions, of which we have been unable to get a copy.

Common Council.—Monday Night.
Mayor Miller directed Clerk Milligan to call the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting. As usual he omitted the name of Councilman Riley, and then proceeded to read his minutes of the session held July 10. The Mayor ordered him to stop. An argument ensued between the two. Darnall moved that the Clerk read his minutes of July 10. Lost. F. A. Hays moved to adjourn. Carried.

TUESDAY MORNING.
The Council met in called session. The Clerk still refused to call Councilman Riley. Darnall rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution to expunge the minutes of July 10, kept by Councilman J. McD Hays, and substitute those kept by the Clerk. The Mayor declared the resolution out of order, and frequently ordered the Clerk not to call the roll for a vote. That official, however, persisted, and three votes were recorded in favor of the resolution.—Darnall, Nelson and Ratliff, the other members not voting, in deference to the ruling of the chair. The Clerk then declared the resolution adopted, Darnall remarking that those who refused to vote knew the consequences.

The tax levy for 1882 was adopted as follows: General purposes, 55 cents; to pay school bonds, 20 cents.

The claim ordinance was presented and adopted.

The name of Rowlet Street was changed to Olive. The Commissioners were directed to go on the street, September 1st, and assess benefits and damages for the proposed change in its width from 20 to 40 feet.

Darnall moved that the two policemen, Parker and Cooper, be discharged. Laid upon the table.

County Sunday School Convention.
The annual convention of the Putnam county Sunday School Union, will be held at Greencastle, August 31st and September 1st, in College Avenue M. E. church. The following programme has been arranged:

THURSDAY, EVENING, AUG. 31.
7:45—Devotional Exercises, conducted by Dr. A. Marine.
8:00—Relation of Temperance to Sunday School Work.—Mrs. M. H. Wells, Indianapolis.

FRIDAY MORNING.
9:00—Devotional Exercises, conducted by J. D. Crane, Putnamville.
9:30—Address of Welcome—Elder O. P. Badger.
9:45—Response—President A. D. Hamrick.
10:00—How to Teach—Rev. G. W. Bismum.
10:30—How to Make the Sunday School a Success.
1st—Financially, Mrs. D. Stanley, 2d—Numerically, E. T. Lane, 3d—Spiritually, S. L. Seybold.
11:10—Weekly and Quarterly Review, J. A. Allison.
11:40—Reports of officers, appointment of committees and adjournment for dinner.

Entertainment will be provided for all delegates and visitors, and they are requested to report to committee on entertainment at church at their earliest convenience.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
1:30—Report on Sunday Schools, Dr. P. S. Baker. Discussed by superintendents and others.
2:30—Reports of committees, election of officers and miscellaneous business.
3:00—Children's mass meeting. Brief talks by Dr. J. W. Webb, Rev. I. W. Reed, Mrs. Husher, Jasper Shroy, Mrs. C. Cook and others.
4:00—Adjournment.

Unclaimed Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Greencastle, Indiana, August 17, 1882.

Anderson, Mollie	Hartell, Charles
Ayres, Elmira	Hawley, Dan
Bowers, George	Hodshire, Lucy
Blum, Michael	Henry, Wm
Byrne, John	Nelson, J. C.
Brooke, Maggie	Mohoney, P.
Boyd, John H.	Moloney, Wm
Christey, Cornelia	O'Neil, James
Grubb, Sherman	Rueck, Sallie

G. J. LANGSDALE, P. M.

THE TWO MYSTERIES.

We know not why it is, dear,
This deep and dark still,
The folded hand, the awful calm—
The cheek so pale and chill—
The lids that will not lift again—
Though we may call and call—
The strange white solitude of peace
That settles over all.

We know not what it means, dear,
This desolate heart pain—
This dread to take our daily way,
And walk in it again;
We know not to what other sphere
The loved we leave us go,
Nor why we're left to wonder still,
For why we do not know.

But this we know: our loved and dead,
If they should come this day,
Would come and ask us: "What is life?"
Not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery as deep
As ever death can be;
Yet, oh! how sweet it is to us,
This life we live and see!

Then might they say—the vanished ones—
And blessed is the thought,
"So death is sweet to us, beloved!
Though we may tell you naught;
We may not tell to the quick—
This mystery of death:
We may not tell to the world,
The mystery of breath."

The child who enters life comes not
With knowledge or intent,
So those who enter death must go
As little children sent.
Nothing is known; but I believe
That God is over head,
And as life to the living is,
So death is to the dead.

—(San Francisco Call,

WHY PEGGY MARRIED SILAS.

Her Own Account of it to a Sympathizing Friend.

From the Springfield Republican.

I used to be called an old maid. I think old Nancy Vincent was jealous, or she never would have started out all over the neighborhood on purpose to tell folks that I was out for an old maid. But thanks to my knowledge of human nature, I have at last got a good man, and Nancy may storm and whistle till her mouth is all out of shape, for what I care. I married Silas Harris one year ago, and I am going to tell you all about it.

You see old Mrs. Harris got took down sick, and they had no one to do the housework, such as bakin', washin', ironin', and sweepin'; so I, feelin' kinder tender hearted—I always was a tender hearted creature—I went up there an' told Mr. Harris, which was Mrs. Harris' son, that I would stay an' help 'em, if they couldn't get anybody that would suit 'em better.

"Nancy Vincent has been here and offered her services," said the old lady.

"Then she has been here, has she?" I was afraid after I had spoken that they would notice how mad I was, but they didn't; and I told 'em plainly that all Nancy Vincent was after was a husband—told 'em about her cookin', what miserable bread she made, what a figger she cut at the meetin' house, with a-a-her busle clean up to her shoulders—and told all about her tryin' to catch Parson Smith's son, who was then only about 20 and she 51, and I didn't know but she might be 70.

"Well, if she is such a creature, we don't want her here," said Mrs. Harris. You'd better believe that I was glad to hear her say so. Mr. Harris had a good farm, a nice house an' barn, and I had no notion of lettin' old Nancy come in ahead of me, though I never did care anything about the men sex, never; still I didn't intend to have woe pulled over my eyes. I always knew her to be a pesky old gossip. I don't tell stories about my neighbors, and I don't gad all over town—unless there is something to gad about.

"She is all I've told you, and more too," said I, and the Mr. Harris, which is now my husband, told me to come and stay with his mother and he would pay me.

"I don't ask no pay," said I. "She is my neighbor, and neighbors should help each other in the case of sickness."

"Well, come if you can, and I will see that you don't lose anything by it."

Of course I went right up there; what else could I do? Mrs. Harris made me bake some riz' bread the first thing, then I baked some pies, and then, as it was near supper time, I cooked some nice slap-jacks, for I knew Silas liked slap-jacks. Then I put a clean white spread on the table, placed some of my riz' bread on, together with some of my best quince sauce, that I had brought from home, fixed the slap-jacks, butter and tea in their places, then I blowed the horn to call Silas to supper.

Pretty soon he came in and who do you think was with him? Why, nobody but old Nancy Vincent. I was mad. She went right up to Mrs. Harris, and taking a paper parcel from under her old yaller shawl, said: "I thought you'd need some cookin' done bein' so unwell like an' not bein' able to work, an' I took the liberty to bring you some chicken an' cheese;" then she laid her vittals on the table and looked at Silas, while her old mummy face wrinkled up into what she mean to be a sweet smile, but it looked more like a dried piece of bacon, 69 years old.

"Thank you very much, but we've got a good cook," said Mrs. Harris. "Is she the one?" and Nancy pointed at my face, while her squinting green eyes fairly snapped sparks.

"I came with the intention of helping our sick neighbor until she was able to help herself," I answered.

"You did, did you? I don't see what you are meddlin' around in—"

"She is not to blame. I told her to come," I suddenly broke in Silas.

"Then I suppose it's all right, if you told her to come, but there's folks in the world that knows more about sickness an' nussin', I can tell you," and Nancy flounced toward the door.

"Stay and take supper with us won't you?" asked Silas.

"I don't know but what I will, seein' as how your mother is so unwell."

"That's right, Nancy, sit down and be neighborly once in your life," and I placed a chair for her at the table.

I could see that Nancy was uneasy, though I felt all right, except that I was kinder mad. Silas praised my sauce, and he said my slap-jacks were the best he had ever ate. And Mrs. Harris also said my bread couldn't be beat.

Nancy never said a word, but she was the spitefullest lookin' critter I ever did see. I determines that I

wouldn't touch her old chicken and cheese, and so she thought she'd pass it round herself.

"Try some of my chicken Mrs. Harris, you'll like it, I know you will," Mrs. Harris took a small slice, but she only just tasted it.

"Have some cheese," and she passed the plate, but the sick lady only took a small piece, she gave a glance at it and laid it on the table, with the remark that she dare not eat cheese.

"You'll take a piece, Silas?"

"I don't care if I do," said he.

She again passed her plate, and Silas reached out his hand and took a piece, but just as he was going to bite off a chunk, a little shower of white skippers rattled off into his tea.

You'd better believe he didn't eat much of that cheese. He got up, sudden like, and said his head ached. I didn't see him again very soon. Mrs. Harris said she felt sick to her stomach, and left the room. Nancy didn't know what to make of it all, but she bustled up to me and said I'd been a tellin' stories about her, so that I could catch Silas myself.

"You lie, you know you do, Nancy Vincent!" I didn't care if I did talk plain, bein' as how Silas and Mrs. Harris was out of the room.

"You lie yourself, you old cap-settin' snipe!"

Now to be called a cap-settin' snipe—to be called so by old Nancy Vincent—was more than I could stand; so I went at her, "hammer and tongs."

"Nancy Vincent," said I—and you'd better believe I felt mad—"do you think you can come here, with your old fly-blown cheese, full of skippers, with your old chicken, so tough that a—dog couldn't eat it, with the expectation of catchin' Silas Harris for a husband?"

"You may talk and talk," said she, sniveling, "but I can tell you one thing, and she looked vindictively at me. 'I didn't come here to lie about folks, and I didn't come here to set a trap to catch Silas Harris.'"

"No, I don't think you did," said I, "skippin' cheese ain't quite the thing to bait him with; and I don't think he would have such an old withered gadabout as you be, even if you should ask him."

Nancy swept her old cheese and chicken into a paper bag, then she tied her old bonnet on her head, and stepped out on the piazza as mad as a hornet.

"You may go," said I; "nobody wants you here with your old maggoty cheese."

"I'll write a letter to Silas," she screamed, as she switched down the path, "and tell him what a mean thing you be."

[Mrs. Harris now called me, and I went into her room.

"Has that spiteful creature gone?" she inquired.

"Yes, I hope so."

"Good riddance to bad rubbishage," said she.

"I hope so," said I.

"If Nancy Vincent comes here again, I'll get Silas to turn her away. I can't have my nerves disturbed again in such a manner. Now, Peggy, you may do up the housework."

I went at it with a will. I washed and put away the dishes, swept the floor, blackened the stove, and then, as Silas appeared with two pails of milk, I went into the milk-room to help him strain it and put it on the shelf.

"You had quite a time with old Nancy, didn't you?" and then he burst out laughing.

"I couldn't help it; she provoked me."

"You did just right, but you both acted as though you had a deal of temper," and he actually laughed right in my face.

I felt kinder ashamed that he had heard my quarrel with Nancy, but I didn't care much, for I always do speak right out when I get a little mad.

After I had strained the milk, and he had put it away, he laid his hand on my shoulder, and said:

"Peggy, you and I are getting pretty well along in years, and I guess we'd better have a wedding. Don't you think it would be a good plan for us to get married?"

I looked at him, kinder startled, it comes so sudden. Finally, I thought that as I was 45 years old and he only 40, and as I was all alone in the world, it would be a good plan, especially as he owned a nice farm. So I told him that I'd have him—though I never did care anything about the men sex—and we were married just about a year ago.

But Nancy ain't married, and I hope she never will be.

An Antiquarian Ananias.

A. W. Hoffman in Fort Wayne Gazette.

The scene became intensely interesting to us, and we still looked for more wonders, and were struck dumb and speechless as we approached, lying upon a marble slab, a skeleton of a giant, whom we quickly measured and took the dimensions of. We found him to have been thirty-one feet and six inches tall, and across the breast he measured five feet and eight inches. The skull, which had become detached from the body, we set up erect and took its dimensions and found that it would hold at least four bushels of shelled corn, and a hat number forty-two would just have fitted it. There is no doubt but that this cavern was made for him, here he had lived and here he had died. He was straightened for the grave the same as our dead are now, but was permitted to lie in state for all these thousands of years. His limbs were perfectly arranged, and at one time some fine fabric must have been wound around his mammoth body, but it had all fallen to decay and nothing but the huge bones remained of what was once a living monster. We have now one of his teeth before us, which is three by five and one half inches thick. We further noticed that on the east, south and west sides of the cavern lay, near the wall, an object different from anything we had yet seen. At first we thought it might be some object that had answered the purpose of a seat, as it well might encircle the whole cave; but we soon found out what it was; to our surprise we found ourselves standing within a few feet of a monster snake not less than 200 feet long. It was useless to run so we remained long enough to take the dimensions of his snakeship as best we could. The thickest part of his body must have been at least seven feet in diameter; his head was somewhat flattened and measured about nine feet across. We do not think that he lives

in water much of the time, as his skin seemed dry and husky. He was of a dark brown color, with some white spots. We could not ascertain to what species he belonged, as on nearing his head we noticed a pair of eyes about half open. He seemed of a sleepy nature. A large round hole in the south-west corner of the cave told us plainly where his exit was, and we have no doubt but what the passage may have a mate, or even a family of his own kind, whose proportions are like his own. Having seen more than we expected, we retired from the cave in haste, leaving the giant and the snake alone in all their glory, thinking only of the works of an Almighty One who does all things well, and has made everything for some use and noble purpose. The cave was made by human hands, and the giant, who was perhaps the largest and last of his race, has lain there for thousands of years. His race is now no more. Perhaps he was one of those that heard the "morning star" together, and the trees clap their hands and all the sons of God shout for joy. He has left no record of his birth nor of his ancestors; his father, mother, sisters and brothers were silent as himself. That tongue that may have been that of an orator is hushed forever. His serpentship is an exile, and perhaps has never seen the sun or the light of day, as if he is the one that beguiled our ancient Mother Eve in the fields of Eden.

Changed Color.

Omaha (Neb.) Republican.

Last evening there died at St. Joseph's Hospital, after a brief illness, a well-known sporting character named Samuel Stevenson, a negro by birth but who during his lifetime turned almost white. He was seventy-eight years of age, and from his early manhood he had been a professional gambler and faro dealer among the colored people. In 1869 he came to Omaha and resided here ever since. During these years he dealt a faro game for the colored fraternity. His bank roll was his own money, and although he never had any very large sums he was generally in funds sufficient to conduct his game, pay his living expenses and contribute to the support of his family, who reside in Louisville. At times he had as high as \$2,000. About three years ago he was drinking pretty heavily one day, and as he always claimed, he was drugged, and the consequence was that the outside gamblers who were playing against him broke him, and he was never able to recuperate from his loss.

About thirty years ago he began turning white, and the transformation continued until a few years ago, when his skin became as white as that of any white man. There were two small dark spots over his eyes and a few on his hands, but they could never have been noticed unless attention was directed to them, and even then they were perceptible only upon close observation. His hair also turned white and straight, and he appeared upon the streets as a well-dressed, dignified and genteel old man, and no one acquainted with his history would ever have suspected that he was a negro, and at one time was as black as the average colored man. Many years ago, when he was partly white and partly black in spots, he was frequently solicited by circus men to travel with them as a natural curiosity, but he always refused such offers, some of which were quite liberal, as he was opposed to exhibiting himself for money. He was rather reticent concerning his history. All who knew him in Omaha respected him, as he was honorable in all his dealings. He died without leaving any property or money. His remains were removed last evening to Jacob's undertaking establishment, from which place the funeral will take place.

A Bear Panic in Vermont.

Rutland Herald.

The village of Pownal was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday by the appearance of a huge black bear on the streets. At first it was sought to drive the animal away with dogs, but for a considerable time the bear was monarch of all he surveyed. Finally, after smelling about the village to his heart's content, he moved on up the railroad track in the direction of North Pownal. At this juncture one Brown appeared upon the scene, armed and equipped to do battle. The first intimation that the bear had of the appearance of this new enemy was a bullet whistling about his ears. The bear turned upon Brown but the latter sought cover. When the bear reached the railroad bridge, midway between Pownal and North Pownal, he faced about and stood upon his hind legs. But Brown had no inclination to tackle the bear at close quarters. Braeing himself alongside a telegraph pole, he took aim and pulled the trigger. The ball took effect in a vital portion of the bear's anatomy. Brown had killed the bear, and the news of his victory soon spread to both villages. The body of the dead bear was carried in triumph through the streets of the village, but in the midst of the general rejoicing two Italians arrived upon the scene, and after discovering the cause of the commotion, broke out in the most terrible trade of blasphemy ever heard in the valley of the Hoosac. Explanations followed, when it was learned that the bear was their property, and that they were traveling about the country exhibiting him.

Lady Byron's Letters.

The London Athenaeum promises to publish some hitherto unpublished Byron papers, including a collection of poems by Lady Byron, written during her residence with her husband, some having his emendations, and also a correspondence between her and Lord Byron's sister during her engagement and early married life and to the date of the poet's death; also documents referring to the destruction of the memoirs and other interesting papers. "This large body of correspondence," says the Athenaeum, "will be found to demonstrate the baselessness of various statements made by Lady Byron in later years to her sister-in-law's discredit, and more especially of the hideous imagination to which Mrs. Beecher Stowe gave such wide and lamentable publicity thirteen years ago."

SAVING FRED DOUGLASS'S LIFE.

An Incident of the Days of the John Brown Raid—The Delayed Telegram.

Philadelphia Record.

"Yes, sir; I am the man who saved Fred Douglass from being hanged when 'Old John Brown' was captured at Harper's Ferry. I suppressed a dispatch addressed to the sheriff of Philadelphia instructing him to arrest Douglass, who was then in that city, as proofs of his complicity in the memorable raid were discovered when John Brown was taken into custody."

Seated on the doorstep of his cosy cottage, a few miles outside of Vineland, N. J., was John W. Hurn, a pleasant, gray-headed man of sixty, who, when questioned, answered as above respecting the aid rendered by him to the noted abolitionist.

"At that time I was a telegraph operator located in Philadelphia," continued Mr. Hurn, "and when I received the dispatch I was frightened nearly out of my wits. As I was an ardent admirer of the great ex-slave, who was doing all that mortal could to agitate the anti-slavery question, I resolved to warn Douglass of his impending fate, no matter what the result might be to me. The news had just been spread throughout the country of the bold action of John Brown and his intrepid followers in taking the little town of Harper's Ferry. Everybody was excited and public feeling ran high. Before the intelligence came that Brown had been captured, the dispatch which I have mentioned was sent by the sheriff of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, to the sheriff of Philadelphia, informing him that Douglass had been one of the chief conspirators, and requesting that he should be immediately apprehended. Though I knew it was illegal to do so, I quietly put the dispatch in my pocket, and, asking another operator to take my place, started on my search for Fred Douglass. I went directly to Miller McKim, the secretary of the contraband, underground, fugitive railway office in Philadelphia, and inquired for my man. Mr. McKim hesitated to tell me, whereupon I showed him the dispatch and promised him not to allow it to be delivered within three hours. I told him that I would not do this unless he agreed to get Mr. Douglass out of the State. This he readily assented to, for it was his business to spirit escaped slaves beyond the reach of the authorities. I returned to the telegraph office and kept a sharp lookout for similar dispatches. None arrived, however, and when the allotted time expired I sent the belated message to its destination.

"In the meantime those entrusted with my secret saw Mr. Douglass, and urged him to leave the town as quickly as possible. He was loath to do so at first, but the expostulations of his friends overcame his objections, and in an hour he left on a railroad train which placed a gap of forty miles between him and Philadelphia every hour. He reached his home in Rochester, N. Y., in safety, destroyed the compromising documents, and then packed his grip-sack and started for Canada. It was fortunate for him that he left as soon as he did, for immediately after his departure from Rochester his home was surrounded by officers.

"Those were queer times, and persons had to be careful what they did and said. I did not tell my story in the rescue, for I feared the power of the slave party, as they could have had me imprisoned. When I look back and think what I did to save that man from the gallows—for he would undoubtedly have gone there had he been arrested—I feel that I am rewarded by contemplating that the life saved was well worth saving."

MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER.

His Tragic Death at the Battle of Shiloh.

Richmond (Va.) State.

When the War broke out, Mrs. Lincoln had two brothers, Dr. Todd and Sam Todd, residing in New Orleans and in business there. Dr. Todd was early appointed a surgeon in the Confederate Army, and, we believe, came to Virginia. Young Sam Todd was a gay and happy youth, not over thirty, of good social standing and pleasing address, handsome in person, very popular, and in every respect a manly fellow. He was, of course, known as the brother-in-law of the President, or "Old Abe," as he was generally called; and was an ardent Southerner that did not affect his relations with his friends. In March, 1862, when Beauregard was appointed to the West and sent out to stay the progress of the Federal Army under Grant and Sherman through Kentucky and Tennessee, he made a call upon Louisiana, his native State, to come to his aid. This was promptly responded to by several thousand young men of New Orleans, of all grades of society, who eagerly volunteered, and among the number was young Sam Todd. He enrolled himself in the Crescent Regiment. A month after volunteering the great battle of Shiloh was fought. On the day before that battle the writer and others gave "a dinner" to some half-dozen of their personal friends of the Crescent Regiment, Washington Artillery, Seventh Texas, etc., and Sam Todd was one of the favorite guests. Jovial Sam Todd! Who that knew him can ever forget him! All soul, all fun and all fire, too! They separated for the march, and the next day were all in the midst of battle by surprise. The first day went merrily enough for our side. It was a delightful game of base ball, and, though the battle was fierce, desperate and hotly contested, when night came we had scored a great victory.

The night was a fearful one, and we slept on the field in the most drenching rain storm that was ever experienced, accompanied by some of the very loudest thunder, which could only be distinguished from the roar of the columniads fired at intervals on the gunboats by the fact that the first was harmless, but the latter being loaded, their shrieking shell and rolling shot caused our fellows often to change the logs selected for their pillows.

Betimes on the morning of the 7th we were all up and in line, but rested for a while to cook breakfast before advancing. While engaged over a pot

of boiling potatoes, while somebody else was preparing coffee, surrounded by many of the staff and correspondents of Beauregard's army proper, the Louisiana and Texas men, a young fellow in the uniform of the Crescents came up and expressed a wish for one of them murrhys when they were done." Turning and recognizing our friend Todd, we grasped his hand and congratulated him upon his good fortune in the fight; for although the Crescents were in reserve they had yet participated largely in the battle, and it was the leading regiment in the capture of Prentiss and his men; its Colonel, Marshall J. Smith, of Norfolk, receiving his sword; but the next moment a number of round shot came plunging over the field in which we were assembled, one of which overturned our potato pot, and the order was to fall in at once, as the enemy was advancing in force. It was the new troops of Buell and Nelson, and we were at once hotly engaged. Sam Todd's regiment was thrown to the front promptly, soon followed by ours, when almost the first object that met us as we passed over the field was the lifeless body of poor Sam, Mrs. Lincoln's brother, with a bullet in his forehead! Driven back and still back, our dead were all left on the disastrous field for Grant to bury; and among those who shared these grim and hasty funeral rites there was no better or more devoted soldier of the Confederacy than this gallant young brother of the "Lady of the White House."

A Woman's Grit and Grip.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Last night a lady who resides on Ivy street was "at home" to quite a number of her friends, and a pleasant evening was the result. Before the hour for separation had arrived, however, one of the guests of the young lady was taken quite ill, and was escorted to a bedroom, where she was disrobed, and made to feel as easy as every possible kindness could offer. About 12 o'clock she fell into a quiet sleep, and the young lady who was watching by her side, thinking that her guest had forgotten her ill in sweet slumber, lay down upon a sofa beside a window in the room, and was soon lost to the cares of the world. How long she slept she does not know, but while in the midst of a pleasant dream she felt something brush across her face, and, with a start, awoke. Her awakening saved the life of her friend, but came near causing her own death.

The something which brushed across her face and awoke her was the night dress of that friend, who had, in a somnambulistic fit, arisen from her bed and walked across the room to the window beside which the lady was sleeping. To get to the window she crawled over the sleeping form of her hostess, and then began an exit, which must have resulted in death but for the work of her gown.

Hardly realizing what she was doing, the lady grabbed the white fabric which had aroused her with both hands, and as she did so her ears were greeted with screams just outside the window. In an instant she realized that she was holding her friend in mid air, and that to loosen her hold on the cloth was to insure her death. She was not physically strong, but with a nerve rarely equalled she tightened her hold and then joined in with her friend's call for aid. Soon their combined screams awoke the inmates of the house, who immediately rescued them from their aerial position.

As soon as the somnambulist, for such she acknowledged herself to be, was drawn into the room, the young lady who saved her life fainted, and this morning her nervous prostration is so great that her friends are in great anxiety for her.

Crossing the Legs.

Clara Belle, N. Y., Correspondence.

The nearest way to modestly display a foot is to cross the leg to which it belongs over the other. This lifts the foot about six inches from the floor, and lets it hang in easy, graceful suspension. The lower edge of the skirt should lie across the instep, so that only the front half of the foot is shown, but that is sufficient, in the present fragmentary state of slippers and sandals, to show a good bit of finely embroidered or delicately woven stocking. The position is a common one to the most elegant and refined girls in the politest circles of society, not only here, but in London and Paris. It is not in the least bold or awkward. Still, my grandmother—dear old lady—says that it is vulgar for a woman to cross her knees. She was taught so when she was young, and she stoutly maintains that the law on the subject has never yet been changed. She well remembers a week spent in the same house with Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte in Baltimore, then whom she believes no more ladylike woman ever lived; and she recalls that the madame always sat with her knees two inches apart—no more and no less. She declares that no girl with pretensions to delicacy should sit cross-legged. I have thus stated both sides of the subject, leaving my readers to decide whether they will practice a pose that is both comfortable and artful, or avoid it because there is a tradition that it is impolite. I suppose that the sticklers will pretty soon object to women crossing one foot over the other. Even that feminine habit of sitting on one foot, to the peril of getting it caught in the bustle and making the owner go hop-scootch on raising, will next be assailed.

A Girl's Gallantry.

New York Herald.

Mr. Jessie Carril, of Northport, R. I., and a number of other gentlemen are raising subscriptions for a gold medal to be presented to Miss Emma Hamilton, for her gallant though fruitless effort to save her cousin, Henry Beebe, who was drowned at Newport a few days ago. The boy, who was about 14 years old, was taken with a cramp while bathing, and his mother's cries brought Miss Hamilton to the spot. She at once leaped into the water and dived several times for the boy, but in vain. Then she and a man named John Murray went out in a boat and succeeded in locating the body. The girl next swam ashore for an oyster tonge and back with it to the boat, and the body was raised. Life, however, was extinct. Miss Hamilton is only about 15 years old.

JOCOSITIES.

There was in the State of Ohio a maiden named Helen Maria. Who ever would sail Down the banister rail When she thought there was nobody nigh her.

Now her brother, whose name was Josiah Fixed the rail with a piece of barbed wire. But it wouldn't be best To tell you the rest. For we're blushing already like fair.

Dancing over the village green, A pretty, barefoot girl was seen; But oh! what means this change in her? She's stepped upon a chestnut burr.

The castor-oil plant is said to be peculiarly obnoxious to flies; but one can't have a castor-oil plant growing on top of his bald head.

The fool goeth out in a sailboat when he doesn't know a boom from a breaker; but the wise man picketh up pebbles on the shore and flirts with the girl in the pink dress.

"Pa, are we going to have any grivanzed iron on our new house?" "Any w-h-a-t?" "Any grivanzed iron." "Gralvanzed, you mean, don't you?" Yes, pa; but teacher says we mustn't say gal; its girl!"

A young man writes saying that his wife "will not brook restraint," and asking what he shall do about it. A pretty good scheme would be to try ice cream. A great many women will brook ice cream too easy to tell about.

"Why, Milly, darling, are you cold?" "No," she said, with a light laugh; "I think a goose must have been walking over my grave." "Happy goose!" he replied, with some vague idea that he was not only paying a compliment, but making an epigram.

A Brooklyn boy wrote a composition on the subject of the Quakers, which he described as a sect who never quarreled, never got into a fight, never claved each other, and never jawed back. The production contained a postscript in these words: "Pa's a Quaker, but ma isn't."

A ladies' journal announces that a marked change will take place this fall in the fashion of arranging ladies' hair. We are given no hint as to the character of the innovation, but it is suspected that instead of hanging the hair over the back of a chair at night, upon retiring it will be suspended from a nail in the ceiling.

Last Sunday as an Austin clergyman was wending his way to the sanctuary he saw a boy with a fishing pole over his shoulder going in the opposite direction. Don't you know you are a bad boy?" "Yes, sir." "Doesn't your father ever punish you?" "Yes, sir; last summer he made me go to Sunday school twice."

"Oh all animals," says Uncle Joe, "a cow can turn around an' look at a man de most pitiful. De cow naptally 'clites de sympathy ob de human family. But den yer feels 'bout de cow. Jes' when yer thinks dat she's grivin' ober de loss ob a frien', she lifts her foot, kicks sideways, an' comes mighty high splittin' yer wide open."

The poet Dryden was so engrossed with his book that he found little time to devote to his family. Upon one occasion his wife told to him: "I wish I was a book, and then you'd pay me some attention." Whereupon, it is said that the poet ungallantly replied: "I wish you were an almanac, my dear; I then could change you every year."

Costly: A certain young man brought his affianced down from the country to see the sights. One day while they were passing the confettioner's, the swain noticed in the window a placard bearing the announcement: "Ice cream, 51 per gal."

"Well," said the young man, as he walked into the saloon, "that's a pretty steep price to charge for one gal; but, Maria, I'll see you through, no matter what it costs. Here's a dollar, waiter; ice cream for this gal."

Jim Webster, a colored voter, returned a few days ago, after an absence of a week in the country. After he got back he was asking Uncle Mose how his negro acquaintances were coming on, and, among others, what Tom Knott, who was celebrated for his lack of sociability and stillness, was doing. "Didn't yer meet a funeral as yer was comin' into town?" "Yes, I did, Uncle Mose." "Den was Tom Knott's obsequious, dey was?" "Well, I mout hab guessed hit. Dat ain't de fact time he has passed me on de street widout lettin' on dat he knowed me."

Saw His Father for the First Time

Schenksville Item.

On Tuesday of this week a singular occurrence took place at the residence of Abraham Souder at Frederick Station, Montgomery county. Mrs. Geo. Bilger, a sister-in-law of Mr. Souder, died in Philadelphia last week, and on Tuesday was buried at Goshenhoppen church. After the burial the friends and relatives of the deceased returned to the house of Mr. Souder for refreshment. Among the relatives was Mr. Aaron Bout, well known in the community about 50 years ago, about that time he left this neighborhood and has not since been here until last Tuesday. Shortly after he left a son was born to him, who is now a man of 50 years. He resides near Frederick Station and bears the name of his father. Mr. Bout having been informed that his father was in the neighborhood, he called upon him and the two had a pleasant conversation. The old Mr. Bout now resides in Philadelphia and

THE speech of Hon. W. H. English at the recent Democratic State convention was a loud voice from Bourbonism, uttered thirty years ago.

THE Democratic juggle on the amendment submission question is too clumsy to deceive any body, and will only excite derision and contempt.

MR. ENGLISH in his defense of the liquor traffic says that the consumption of liquor will be increased by prohibition. If that is the case why do the distillers so violently oppose prohibition?

THE previous question is a very convenient gag in the hands of desperate schemers who propose to cheat the people, and fear discussion. The Democratic State Convention, and other recent experiences, furnish abundant evidence of this fact.

THE educational facilities of Virginia have been more than doubled and the general taxes reduced 20 per cent. within the past two years—the result of having cast the old Democratic party out of power in that State.

A. R. HOSTETTER, ex-Representative in Congress, is announced as an independent Democratic candidate against Thomas R. Cobb, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District. Tommy's sins and sinuities are finding him out.

THE Democratic party tramples upon the prohibitionists in its ranks in order to commend itself to the support of the liquor traffic. Will these Democratic prohibitionists submit to this insult and wrong like kicked dogs, or will they resent it like honorable and self-respecting men?

EVEN the red-hot, raw-beef Indianapolis Sentinel goes back on the depraved speech of Hon. W. H. English, at the Democratic State Convention, and refuses to endorse it as a "key note" of the liquor-traffic side of the campaign, but the Liquor League will stand by the speech as the gospel of their creed, and hope of their salvation.

ISAAC P. GRAY, the Republican renegade, is given the "honor" of being the author of the liquor plank in the Democratic State platform. Isaac has made rapid progress in his downfall since he permitted his egotism and greed of office to undermine his Republicanism. It was Benedict Arnold who plotted most cunningly and disgracefully against our holy cause, the revolutionary war.

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of the recent Democratic State Convention, Mr. W. H. English held an informal conference with a number of the prominent members of the State Liquor League, at which the conclusion was reached that the prohibition and submission plank in the Democratic platform is satisfactory to the League. Of course it is, being framed in their councils.

THE Republican State Committee, through its Secretary, Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, offered to circulate 10,000 copies of the speech of W. H. English before the late Democratic State Convention, provided Mr. English would furnish the copies. Mr. E. replied that the R. S. C. could have the speeches by paying their cost, including in suggestions about "Dorsey soap," which show that he has forgotten all about "Barnum's smokes." Mr. E. is evidently as mad as a bob-tailed bull in a hornet's nest.

THE "key note" speech of Judge Baldwin at the recent Republican State convention is greatly praised and admired all over the country. It fairly blazes with gems of oratory, and among them the following shines conspicuously:

But we can't live upon the deeds of the past. Old men for records, young men for prospectuses. We the sons and the young men of the party must finish its work. Certain ethical statesmen with sunflowers in their button holes and Presidential and Senatorial bees in their coat tails tell us that the Republican party is a thing of the past and has accomplished its work. Accomplished its work! There stands Illinois labor with bleeding back. There stands sleek and smiling monopoly. There stands womanhood, her white bosom scarred with ancient and licensed wrong. Ireland starved out to the Republican party her stretched hands. The Chinaman prays for another soul as great and as just as the soul of Oliver P. Morton.

Nor the least of the concessions of Democratic State platform to the liquor traffic is the demand that the prohibition amendment, if it shall escape assassination in the next Legislature, shall be voted upon by the people at a general election. The liquor traffic bosses are afraid to trust their cause before the people on its merits. Hence they demand the aid of the Democratic bosses, and Democratic party machinery, at a general election, at which they can identify the liquor interest with the Democratic party interest. That party is now pledged against prohibition, and at a general election its speakers and workers would be forced into the field as the champions of the liquor traffic. The obligations of such championship are assumed already in the declaration in favor of submission at a general election, and thus the Democratic party stands before the country as the sworn and perpetual ally of the most gigantic evil of all

time, proclaiming that it will never trust the people to vote upon the question of prohibition free from Democratic partisan coercion, and unbiassed by appeals in behalf of Democratic party interests. As the party was once the cringing slave of slavery, so now it has made itself the despicable bond-servant of the useless and destructive liquor league.

THE Chicago News says: The finding of a once respectable woman dead drunk on the lake shore, yesterday with her little children crying about her, furnishes an argument against the liquor traffic that needs no comment. Yet it is probable the man who sold her the liquor will read the story without a feeling of either shame or regret. There is nothing that can compensate for a life so wrecked and disgraced, even if there was anything that could atone for the brutality the traffic begets in those engaged in it. Instances similar to this are published almost daily, and yet little is done to stop the business that causes so much misery, notwithstanding the fact that no one has been found, with any character, who would stand up and defend the business.

THE News is clearly mistaken in the last sentence above quoted. Hon. W. H. English, late Democratic candidate for Vice President, "stands up" to "defend the business" of the infamous liquor traffic. McDonald, Voorhees and Hendricks, "stand up" by the side of English in defense of the traffic. The Democratic convention of this State resolved to "stand up" for the supremacy of liquor selling over all other interests. It is expected that the Democratic party in this State will "stand up" for the right of the liquor traffic to rule in Legislatures and courts, in defiance of the sovereign right of the people to change and amend their organic law. In fact, Mr. News, the infamous "business" of making men and women drunk, and degrading them below the beasts of our streets, is demanding absolute freedom from restraint and immunity from regulation, with a supremacy in political control which will make it a despotic ruler in politics. The question of the hour is, "Shall whisky be king?"

"BOILED DOWN."

The Democratic platform juggle declares in favor of submitting amendments to the constitution, "IN THEIR VARIOUS STAGES," to the vote of the people. The pending amendments having reached the second stage are thus, according to this platform, submitted to the people now in the election of members of the Legislature, and all Democratic candidates for election to that body, with some holding over Senators, are pledged by their platform and their convictions to vote against the submission of at least one of these amendments. The Republican doctrine is that it is the right of the people to instruct the Legislature with reference to constitutional amendments, at any "stage" of their progress. Hence when sixty thousand voters asked that the prohibition amendment be proposed, the great body of Republicans, and some Democrats, in the Legislature voted to propose such an amendment. Hence, further, if the people shall instruct the Legislature to submit said amendment to their direct vote, Republicans all say it must be so submitted. In other words, the Republicans propose to be governed entirely in the matter by the expressed will of the people, while the Democrats are tied hand and foot to the will and interests of the liquor traffic. If the people want the amendments submitted to their direct vote, they will vote for the Republican candidates for the Legislature, and so instruct their servants for submission. If the people are willing to take chances, or to bow their necks to the rule of the liquor traffic, they will vote for anti-prohibition candidates who are pledged to defeat obnoxious amendments at their "second stage." Boiled down to the briefest statement, the question pending is, whether the people shall rule or the liquor traffic rule?

THE TWO POSITIONS.

The Democratic managers in this State have forced the question of prohibition, as far as their party action can control it, into politics, and have pledged every Democrat in the State against prohibition. The purpose of this action is, of course, to secure an alliance with the liquor traffic, and all the aid, in money and votes, that may be expected from such an alliance. Being the anti-prohibition party, the Democrats can and will elect only anti-prohibitionists to office. Hence the Democratic members elected to the Legislature will all be inflexibly against prohibition. Another Democratic doctrine lays down the rule that a member of the Legislature cannot vote to agree to a constitutional amendment he does not approve of, without violating his oath of office. Therefore, it is as clear as the noonday sun that a Democrat, elected as a Democrat, on the anti-prohibition platform, to the Legislature, cannot and will not vote to submit the prohibition amendment to a direct vote of the people. The Republican position is very different. Republicans hold that prohibition is not a question of party politics, and the party as a party, is neither opposed to or in favor of it, leaving all Republicans perfectly free to vote and act as they please on that question.

In the matter of amendment submission the Republicans say that the people should be heard, and when the people ask the submission of such amendments to their direct vote, Republican members of the Legislature will very cheerfully vote for such submission, no matter what their personal opinions may be on the question of prohibition. Dust raising on these different positions of the two parties will not hide the truth from the people. The Democrats are scheming, and twisting, and conspiring in the interests of the liquor traffic, hoping at the same time to hold the temperance men in their ranks, while the Republicans are, openly and squarely, appealing to and trusting the people, as the great source of power and wisdom in matters so deeply affecting their moral and social interests, and so closely pertaining to their rightful sovereignty.

FROM PARTISANISM TO PATRIOTISM.

The Democratic papers all along the line are using the disgraceful orgie on the Garfield funeral train for partisan purposes, calling it "the \$7,000 drunk," and asserting that the Republican party is responsible for the outrage. This is a very low and unworthy view, or use, of a wrong that appeals strongly and equally to all good citizens for redress. The "drunk" was national, not partisan. It was organized and catered for by the chief officers of the Senate and House of Congress, both Democrats. It was participated in by both Democratic and Republican members of Congress, acting as the escort to the remains of the great and good Garfield. Thus the shame of the outrage is reflected upon the people, without distinction of party, who elected that kind of men to Congress. This statement of facts brings us to the true and right ground of reflection and comment upon "the \$7,000 drunk." It has disgraced the whole people; therefore, let the whole people resolve that no guilty man of the escort shall escape condemnation, and that the utmost vigilance will be exercised hereafter in efforts to send men to Congress who cannot be induced to engage in a "drunk," on any occasion; men who respect themselves and their constituents; men who will scorn the debasement of hummerism and defy the fascinations of "a good time." The people who elect whisky drinkers to Congress have small right to complain of orgies, and hummerism, and "drunk drunks." In like manner all the people, without distinction of party, are brought face to face with the trading, jobbing, plundering and reckless extravagance that are traced to their representatives in Congress. These sins cannot be laid at the door of any party. They disgrace all parties. Many members of Congress, of both parties, will come home to their constituents with bribes in their hands, to be delivered to said constituents as an atonement for votes that will not bear the light of honest, conscientious investigation. One of these members will say: "True I voted for the iniquitous river and harbor bill, but I traded my vote to good advantage, securing an appropriation for a public building at Podunk, in my district, and, also, an appropriation for Goose creek, which will drain several sections of land for some of my constituents." Another will say: "I voted for all these plundering and extravagant appropriations, and didn't get any of the swag in the shape of an appropriation, but I took my share in route agents, pension clerks and other appointees, and you can all see what a great man I have made of myself as the result of my dickering." Thus they hope to condone their offenses, and clear themselves. Thus, as in the "\$7,000 drunk" outrage, the case of the traders and plunderers who have been voting away the people's money by many wasteful millions, comes before the people for judgment. Manifestly much depends upon that judgment. If the people, without distinction of party, shall rebuke plundering and extravagance, those offenses will disappear from our national halls of legislation. If the people of any party accept excuses, or bribes, and condone the wrong doing, plundering and extravagance will, to the extent of such acceptance, at least, be fortified and strengthened. If the enactment of the river and harbor bill is approved by the people, a double appropriation of the same character, next year, may reasonably be expected. If the enactment of the bill is rebuked, reform in that respect will date from the hour the rebuke is administered. Let us not forget, brethren of the Democratic press, that in the presence of national wrongs, or national dangers, partisans should be patriots. Plundering and reckless extravagance in Congress, and "\$7,000 drunks," without distinction of party, are national wrongs and dangers which can only be cured and averted by appeals to the great source of all power and reform in this country—the sovereign, wise and virtuous people.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER at New York states the amount of gold coin held by the associate banks is \$60,000,000, and that all the banks will probably make large and rapid offerings of their gold for the new gold certificates, and that the banks are anticipating their issue now, by priority applications.

THE STATE.

August 23d and 24th there will be an encampment of Knights Templar held in Elkhart. Several thousand knights are expected to attend. Extensive preparations are being made.

At Red Clawson, seven miles west of Connersville, has a boy, five years old, that is a prodigy of weight and physical strength. He weighs eighty six pounds, and has not one atom of surplus fat, and can down any twelve-year old boy in the county.

The workmen in the employ of A. E. Crocker, while digging the cellar for a new building at Richmond, ran across an interesting problem in the shape of an old cellar wall some fifteen feet under ground. No one seems to be able to why, when or under what circumstances it got there.

As Frank Frisbie, aged fifteen years, was walking on Bank street, near Spring, New Albany, he was accosted by a large man in his shirt sleeves, who robbed him of his gold watch and chain. The assailant, who was a stranger, escaped.

Little Minnie Dickman, of Shelbyville, got a bottle of nitric acid and drank a little of it. Her screams brought her sister to her side, who in her excitement spilled the remainder over herself and sister. Both are badly burned but will recover.

Miss Cora Miner, sixteen years old, and Miss Emma Rogers, about the same age, daughters of very respectable families in Fort Wayne, were abducted by a woman of bad repute, named Laura Waite, and taken to Peoria, Illinois, where they were last heard from.

Edwitt Tut, a resident of South Bend for half a century, who was found dead in bed on Monday Morning of heart disease, was one of the first manufacturers in the county and held various offices for about twenty-five years. His wife was found dead in the same bed a little over a year ago.

Peter Demien, a German, aged eighty years, residing with his son-in-law, Chris. Crum, at Laporte, committed suicide on Sunday, by strangulation. He tied a handkerchief around his neck, fastened one end of a short rope to that and the other end to the bed-post, and hands and knees on the floor, pulled back until life was extinct.

A company has been organized at Vincennes for the purpose of packing ice on a large scale. The organization has a capital of \$100,000, and is called the Spring Lake Ice company. An artificial lake will be formed covering seventy-five acres of ground on which are ten natural springs. Several large ice houses will be built, with a total capacity of 25,000 tons.

Shelbyville was startled the other night by the cry of murder from a woman who was in a buggy with a man who was driving the horse on a dead run. Quite a number were following under the lead of one man, who, at various times, would fire his revolver at the occupants of the buggy. Upon investigation it was discovered that a patent medicine man, who has been selling his ware on the public square there for some time, started a buggy riding with Mrs. Rob Melban, but just as they got underway Melban made his appearance and opened fire.

A Fort Wayne policeman named Doyle arrested two persons for being disorderly. They resisted and assaulted the officer, who drew his pistol and fired, killing one of the offenders, named Alexander, instantly.

THE trouble over the ownership of the cottage at the Loveland camp ground, occupied by Evangelist Harrison, has been settled by Mr. Harrison paying \$100 for the lot upon which the house stands. He now has an undisputed title.

THE following is the aggregate of the June apportionment by County Auditors to the various school corporations: Congressional township revenue, belonging to townships, towns or cities in counties, including receipts from counties, \$82,251.54; common school revenue apportioned to townships, towns or cities, \$1,000,989.10; tuition revenue from local taxation paid township since last apportionment, \$378,222.84; revenue from liquor licenses paid the townships, towns or cities, \$84,519.44; total tuition revenue of townships, towns or cities, \$1,546,312.42.

Constantinople, August 14.—The Mussulman priests, whom the Sultan frequently consults, explain that Arabi Pasha, in so far as he disobeyed the Caliph, is a rebel, and may be unceremoniously treated as such, but in so far as he has been a defender of the Mohammedan country against the aggressive designs of the Christians, he has merely fulfilled his duties as a good Mussulman, and consequently the Caliph cannot make common cause with England. The Sultan may punish Arabi Pasha if some act of rebellion is proved against him, but he must not associate himself with those who wish to crush Arabi Pasha as the defender of Islam.

The correspondent says this will greatly influence Turkish military action.

The strongest orders have been sent to the Governors of Beyrout, Damascus and Aleppo, to take exceptional care to secure public order and prevent outbreaks of the natives.

A correspondent, writing from Beyrout, says events in Egypt are greatly influencing Syrian Mussulmans. In the present situation a trifling incident would suffice to set the whole province ablaze.

Alexandria, August 14.—Fires of

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GROCER AND BAKER.

PHYSICIANS.

EVANS & WASHBURN.
OFFICE—West Side Public Square, over Taylor's Store.

H. R. PITCHLYNN.
OFFICE—Corner Vine and Poplar Streets. 46-47

G. C. SMYTHE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—On Vine street, between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

DOCTOR G. W. TAYLOR.
Office up stairs in Southside building, four doors north of the post-office. Will attend calls night or day, in city and country; has been over thirty years actively engaged in the practice of medicine; has been successful in treating chronic complaints of long standing where other physicians have failed. He invites those suffering from any form of disease to call on him for consultation, free of charge. Dr. Taylor will make calls within the city limits for \$1 each visit; country 50 cents a mile additional.

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THOMAS HANNA. SILAS A. HAYS.
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schools of Alexandria. This free spirit of inquiry resulted in the encouragement of all forms of thought, and the collection of manuscripts until in its library were supposed to be 400,000 volumes, while at Serape were gathered what were supposed to be number 700,000 the largest collection in the ancient world. At Alexandria the bible was first translated from the Hebrew, and Christianity found a ready entrance and encouragement there, where were represented nearly all nations, languages and creeds. There Origen laid down his philosophy with which he had resolved to oppose it and took up the bible. He became the champion of the Alexandrian, the Christian philosophy. Although adhering to the errors of transmigration and the final salvation of all, he started the work of systematizing the truths of the bible. There lived and died many Christian bishops in the city where he had lived when they preached. There Arius advanced his creed, now held by Unitarians. A d Athanasius was dragged from his hiding place to become the champion of the Nicene theology. Five times he went into exile, yet his creed, our modern orthodox Christianity, finally triumphed. There a bishop headed the Coptic schism, a creed which still has followers in Egypt. In 640 the Mohammedans took Alexandria and burned the library. Under their rule it has ever since been, and has steadily degenerated, while England, then just emerging from barbarism, has attained to her high civilization under the Christianity fostered at Alexandria.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 14.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	Sept. 88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	88 3/4
Corn	Sept. 77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Oats	Sept. 35 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2

TOLEDO, August 14.

WHEAT—Dull; No. 2 cash \$1.04; August, \$1.05; September, \$1.05; October, \$1.05; November, \$1.05; year, \$1.05; 1904, \$1.05; 1905, \$1.05; 1906, \$1.05; 1907, \$1.05; 1908, \$1.05; 1909, \$1.05; 1910, \$1.05; 1911, \$1.05; 1912, \$1.05; 1913, \$1.05; 1914, \$1.05; 1915, \$1.05; 1916, \$1.05; 1917, \$1.05; 1918, \$1.05; 1919, \$1.05; 1920, \$1.05; 1921, \$1.05; 1922, \$1.05; 1923, \$1.05; 1924, \$1.05; 1925, \$1.05; 1926, \$1.05; 1927, \$1.05; 1928, \$1.05; 1929, \$1.05; 1930, \$1.05; 1931, \$1.05; 1932, \$1.05; 1933, \$1.05; 1934, \$1.05; 1935, \$1.05; 1936, \$1.05; 1937, \$1.05; 1938, \$1.05; 1939, \$1.05; 1940, \$1.05; 1941, \$1.05; 1942, \$1.05; 1943, \$1.05; 1944, \$1.05; 1945, \$1.05; 1946, \$1.05; 1947, \$1.05; 1948, \$1.05; 1949, \$1.05; 1950, \$1.05; 1951, \$1.05; 1952, \$1.05; 1953, \$1.05; 1954, \$1.05; 1955, \$1.05; 1956, \$1.05; 1957, \$1.05; 1958, \$1.05; 1959, \$1.05; 1960, \$1.05; 1961, \$1.05; 1962, \$1.05; 1963, \$1.05; 1964, \$1.05; 1965, \$1.05; 1966, \$1.05; 1967, \$1.05; 1968, \$1.05; 1969, \$1.05; 1970, \$1.05; 1971, \$1.05; 1972, \$1.05; 1973, \$1.05; 1974, \$1.05; 1975, \$1.05; 1976, \$1.05; 1977, \$1.05; 1978, \$1.05; 1979, \$1.05; 1980, \$1.05; 1981, \$1.05; 1982, \$1.05; 1983, \$1.05; 1984, \$1.05; 1985, \$1.05; 1986, \$1.05; 1987, \$1.05; 1988, \$1.05; 1989, \$1.05; 1990, \$1.05; 1991, \$1.05; 1992, \$1.05; 1993, \$1.05; 1994, \$1.05; 1995, \$1.05; 1996, \$1.05; 1997, \$1.05; 1998, \$1.05; 1999, \$1.05; 2000, \$1.05; 2001, \$1.05; 2002, \$1.05; 2003, \$1.05; 2004, \$1.05; 2005, \$1.05; 2006, \$1.05; 2007, \$1.05; 2008, \$1.05; 2009, \$1.05; 2010, \$1.05; 2011, \$1.05; 2012, \$1.05; 2013, \$1.05; 2014, \$1.05; 2015, \$1.05; 2016, \$1.05; 2017, \$1.05; 2018, \$1.05; 2019, \$1.05; 2020, \$1.05; 2021, \$1.05; 2022, \$1.05; 2023, \$1.05; 2024, \$1.05; 2025, \$1.05; 2026, \$1.05; 2027, \$1.05; 2028, \$1.05; 2029, \$1.05; 2030, \$1.05; 2031, \$1.05; 2032, \$1.05; 2033, \$1.05; 2034, \$1.05; 2035, \$1.05; 2036, \$1.05; 2037, \$1.05; 2038, \$1.05; 2039, \$1.05; 2040, \$1.05; 2041, \$1.05; 2042, \$1.05; 2043, \$1.05; 2044, \$1.05; 2045, \$1.05; 2046, \$1.05; 2047, \$1.05; 2048, \$1.05; 2049, \$1.05; 2050, \$1.05; 2051, \$1.05; 2052, \$1.05; 2053, \$1.05; 2054, \$1.05; 2055, \$1.05; 2056, \$1.05; 2057, \$1.05; 2058, \$1.05; 2059, \$1.05; 2060, \$1.05; 2061, \$1.05; 2062, \$1.05; 2063, \$1.05; 2064, \$1.05; 2065, \$1.05; 2066, \$1.05; 2067, \$1.05; 2068, \$1.05; 2069, \$1.05; 2070, \$1.05; 2071, \$1.05; 2072, \$1.05; 2073, \$1.05; 2074, \$1.05; 2075, \$1.05; 2076, \$1.05; 2077, \$1.05; 2078, \$1.05; 2079, \$1.05; 2080, \$1.05; 2081, \$1.05; 2082, \$1.05; 2083, \$1.05; 2084, \$1.05; 2085, \$1.05; 2086, \$1.05; 2087, \$1.05; 2088, \$1.05; 2089, \$1.05; 2090, \$1.05; 2091, \$1.05; 2092, \$1.05; 2093, \$1.05; 2094, \$1.05; 2095, \$1.05; 2096, \$1.05; 2097, \$1.05; 2098, \$1.05; 2099, \$1.05; 2100, \$1.05; 2101, \$1.05; 2102, \$1.05; 2103, \$1.05; 2104, \$1.05; 2105, \$1.05; 2106, \$1.05; 2107, \$1.05; 2108, \$1.05; 2109, \$1.05; 2110, \$1.05; 2111, \$1.05; 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2256, \$1.05; 2257, \$1.05; 2258, \$1.05; 2259, \$1.05; 2260, \$1.05; 2261, \$1.05; 2262, \$1.05; 2263, \$1.05; 2264, \$1.05; 2265, \$1.05; 2266, \$1.05; 2267, \$1.05; 2268, \$1.05; 2269, \$1.05; 2270, \$1.05; 2271, \$1.05; 2272, \$1.05; 2273, \$1.05; 2274, \$1.05; 2275, \$1.05; 2276, \$1.05; 2277, \$1.05; 2278, \$1.05; 2279, \$1.05; 2280, \$1.05; 2281, \$1.05; 2282, \$1.05; 2283, \$1.05; 2284, \$1.05; 2285, \$1.05; 2286, \$1.05; 2287, \$1.05; 2288, \$1.05; 2289, \$1.05; 2290, \$1.05; 2291, \$1.05; 2292, \$1.05; 2293, \$1.05; 2294, \$1.05; 2295, \$1.05; 2296, \$1.05; 2297, \$1.05; 2298, \$1.05; 2299, \$1.05; 2300, \$1.05; 2301, \$1.05; 2302, \$1.05; 2303, \$1.05; 2304, \$1.05; 2305, \$1.05; 2306, \$1.05; 2307, \$1.05; 2308, \$1.05; 2309, \$1.05; 2310, \$1.05; 2311, \$1.05; 2312, \$1.05; 2313, \$1.05; 2314, \$1.05; 2315, \$1.05; 2316, \$1.05; 2317, \$1.05; 2318, \$1.05; 2319, \$1.05; 2320, \$1.05; 2321, \$1.05; 2322, \$1.05; 2323, \$1.05; 2324, \$1.05; 2325, \$1.05; 2326, \$1.05; 2327, \$1.05; 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